REGISTERED No. 17—1870.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,861.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—RUPEE 2.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "PATNA," 1,720 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander J. AVERY, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 18th April 1874, at 4 P.M.

April 1874.

Leaves BOMBAY	18	Leaves Tuticorin	26
„ Ratnagherry	19	„ Colombo	27
„ Vingoria	19	„ Galle	28
„ Goa	20	„ Negapatam	May 1
„ Carwar	20	„ Pondicherry	2
„ Mangalore	21	„ Madras	4
„ Cannanore	22	„ Coconada	6
„ Tellicherry	22	„ Vizagapatam	7
„ Calicut	23	„ Bimlipatam	8
„ Beypore	23	„ Gopaulpore	9
„ Cochin	24	„ False Point	10
„ Alleppy	24	Arrives at CALCUTTA	11

Cargo for Chinaport and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. MELVILLE, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 17th April 1874, at 2 P.M.

	April 1874.		May 1874.
Leave BOMBAY	24	Leave BUSREH	13
„ Kurrachee	28	„ Mahomerah	13
„ Guadur	29	„ Fao	13
„ Muscat	May 1	„ Koweit	14
„ Bunder Abbas	3	„ Bushire	15
„ Linga	5	„ Linga	18
„ Bahrein	7	„ Bunder Abbas	20
„ Bushire	9	„ Muscat	21
„ Fao	9	„ Guadur	23
„ Mahomerah	10	„ Kurrachee	26
Arrive BUSREH	10	Arrive BOMBAY	29

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The S.S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. HUGHESON, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 17th April 1874, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. MELVILLE, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th April 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave about 28th April.)

THE Splendid s.s. COLOMBO, 2,696 Tons, JOSEPH BROWN, Commander, has very superior and well ventilated Cabin accommodation (amidships) for First and Second Class Passengers. Her Saloon is on deck, and measures 60 by 20 feet. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has Piano on board, ice house, and every requisite for the comfort of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on Board :—

First Class	Rs. 500
Second Class	„ 300

Apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th March 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE 18TH APRIL.

THE Magnificent S. S. JOHN TENNANT, 2,26 Tons, 1,350 H.P., effective, Roland de Steiger, R.N.R., Commander, well-known as of Green's line to Calcutta), built last year expressly for the Passenger Trade, is provided with ever comfort and convenience for the voyage, and offers very superior accommodation for Passengers. She has a Ladies' boudoir with Piano, ice-house, &c., and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Each Cabin has a large port to the upper and lower berths.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To SUEZ	Rs. 300
„ MALTA	„ 400
„ LIVERPOOL	„ 500

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board. For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.,
or
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 28th March 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following magnificent first-class STEAMERS, specially built and designed for the INDIA and CHINA TRADE, will be despatched as under :—

HANKOW, 100 A 1, 2,332 Tons, 500 H.P., about 27th April.
WHAMPOA, 100 A 1, 2,487 Tons, 500 H.P., to follow.

These splendid vessels having attained a very high rate of speed on their trial trips are expected to make the passage from Bombay to Liverpool in about twenty six days.

They have exceptionally good accommodation for Passengers, the Cabins being thoroughly ventilated and provided with every requirement for comfort.

Each vessel has accommodation for about Sixty First-class Passengers, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

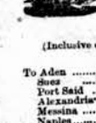
Rate of Passage-money, exclusive of Wines, Spirits, and Liquor, which can be had on Board,

TO LIVERPOOL :—FIRST-CLASS, Rs. 500.

For Passage and inspection of Plans of Cabin accommodation apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
or SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, on the 24th,

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Including Wines.

Children under 2 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"ARABIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st May 1874.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st June 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

THE PATENT VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR.

LIST OF AGENTS, DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET, PRICES, FULL INSTRUCTIONS and TESTIMONIALS Free, on application at

The "GAZETTE" Office, BOMBAY,

Where the Machine can be seen and explained.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 20th April, 1874, at 8 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. F. LOMBARDY (2,723 Tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain E. M. GILLSON, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th April 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 21st April 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. NIZAM, (2,725 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain A. E. BARLOW, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 18th April.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th April 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

PEKIN	3,777 TONS	600 H.P., 12th April 1874.
MIRZAPORE	3,763 „	600 H.P., 27th do.
INDUS	3,473 „	500 H.P., 11th May.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO BE DESPATCHED ABOUT 1ST MAY.

THE fine new S.S. COLOMBO, 1,948 tons, (belonging to Messrs. Watts, Milburn & Co., Owners of the Hankow and Whampoa), THOMAS MCNABB, Commander, has superior accommodation in a Saloon built on Deck for First-class Passengers only. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LONDON, Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board. For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th April 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, No. 6, FORBES STREET.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on SATURDAY, the second day of May 1874. Mr. BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer, will sell by Public Auction at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, the very valuable property situate at Rhoda shewr hereinafter described, under instructions from Anpoornabai, widow of the late Bhawoo Cowbha, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Brijvullub Jugjeevandass the Mortgagor. The property is to be sold for sale by virtue of and under a power of sale vested in the said Anpoornabai by the indenture of mortgage of the said property executed by brijvullubdass Jugjeevandass and dated the 30th August 1865.

The property is in description as follows :—

All that out or piece of ground together with a large dwelling-house and two range of buildings and two stables and premises adjoining thereon, standing and being on the corner of the Portuguese Church lane and Bhooleshwar road in the Bhoo eshwar substistrict, fronting the North side of the Bhooleshwar road, and the East of Bombay, the said several buildings being assessed by the Collector of assessment under Nos. 8 and the said out or piece of ground registered by the Collector of Rents and Tax under No. 117, containing in the whole 7 square yards and 7 feet more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by a public passage, on the west by public road called the Portuguese Church lane, on the south by a public road called Bhooleshwar road, and on the south by the property of Cullindass Kirparam, and which said large dwelling-house is now in the occupation of the said Brijvullubdass Jugjeevandass.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned, Solicitors to the mortgagee at their office, Apollo street No. 6, Fort, or to the auctioneer.

The property now produces about Rupees 600 as the monthly rent thereof.—Dated this 6th day of April 1874.

JEFFERSON & PAYNE,
Attornies for Anpoornabai.

FOR SALE, the Property of a Gentleman that has left Bombay :—A first-class rosewood, tricord check action Piano, by Hsines Brothers of New York. To be seen at the rooms of the undersigned. The above instrument cost the importer Rs. 1,400 and is one of the finest Pianos in India.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Two light English-built nearly new Miniature Broughams, two new boat-shaped Open Carriages, self-driving Phaetons, Shigrams, also a few sets plated and brass-mounted single Harness, Carriages and Buggy Whips.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 16th April 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

1 Chestnut Pony, very fast, goes in harness and saddle, believed to be perfectly sound.
1 high-caste Bay Arab Horse, very fast, goes in harness only.
1 Bay Arab Galloway, 13-3.
1 Dog Cart.

AT 2 P.M.

By order of Government :—
1 handsome bay high-caste Arab Horse, height about 14-1.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelain ware, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On FRIDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable household furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, &c., the property of Surgeon Major N. Hojel.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

Circular glass-fronted miniature Brougham, by Black and Son, nearly as good as new.

A pair of bay Australian Carriage Horses, over 15 hands, fast in single and double harness, and perfectly free from vice.
1 set of solid brass-mounted double harness.
1 set of plated mounted single harness.
1 English mahogany square piano.

AUCTION SALE OF FOX-HOUNDS.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNET and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, if not previously disposed of by private sale, 10 couples of good serviceable Foxhounds, in first-rate order, brought from England last November, and hunted by the Bombay Hunt during the past season.

The above may be seen at the Kennels, Love Grove, near Mahalaxmee.

Also, at the same place—
A bright Bay Arab Galloway, rising 9 years height 13-3½ hands.
A Black Arab Galloway, aged, height 13-3 hands.

The Property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay—
These Horses have been regularly hunted with the above Hounds during the past season.

AUCTION SALE of handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a light English-built buggy, Horse, &c., at Khamballa Hill.

On WEDNESDAY the 29th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of Surgeon Major J. C. Trestrail.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass, and porcelainware, a full-toned English mahogany Piano, carriages, horses, sets of double and single harnesses, choice and rare plants, &c. at Malabar Hill, next to Mr. Kessoorjee Nayeck.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable household furniture, carriages, horses, &c. the property of H. J. P. Thompson Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, a Palanquin-shape Office Shigram, by Lawrence and Co., Grey Horse, Harness, &c., at Victoria Lodge, Victoria Road, Byculla.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable Household Furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of T. H. Batley, Esq., leaving Bombay, the same comprises rich cut glassware, dinner, dessert, breakfast and tea services, tea urn, tea and coffee pots, set of dish covers, containing 4 hotwater and vegetable dishes, epergne, ice pitcher, tea set, tea tray, bread basket, cruet, pickle and liqueur frames, biscuit box, butter pot, set of silly pattern spoons and forks, mahogany case containing dessert knives and forks, table candlesticks, set of cutlery, &c., handsome carved blackwood furniture such as 4 english mahogany 1 scape, dining table, set of carpets, sideboard, whatnot, dining-room chairs, round, pier, and writing tables, conversation and reclining couches, easy and drawing-room chairs, ottoman, chiffoniers, soap fys, screen, hatstand, plated 4 and 2 light hanging argand lamps, time-piece, Parian figures, marble and Bohemian glass flower vases, table ornaments, pictures and chromolithographs, drawing-room carpets, sideboard and double camp cots, child's iron cot, dressing and washing table, dressing glasses, clothes press, wardrobe, chest of drawers, towel horses, disperse articles, plants, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 Palanquin Office-shape Shigram, by Collett & Co., Bombay.
1 Grey Arab Horse.
1 Set of Plated Mounted Single Harness.
No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Landed Property of two-storied House, suitable for a Parsee Family, situate at Mahaluxmee, or Breach Candy Road.

On TUESDAY, the 5th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Mr. Byramjee Shapoorjee Mahaluxmeewalla, and Mr. Dorabjee Dhunjeebhoy Chimoorwalla.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house sheds, and open vacant ground, as per plan standing thereon, situate, lying and being, built on the five foreshores, and without the Fort of Bombay, at Breach Candy Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar Ward, registered under No. 651, on the 5th November 1868, and also under No. 280, on the 19th April 1869, in the name of mortgagee, and stands in the book of the Bombay Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 61 and 61, survey Nos. 46 and 462, containing by admeasurement 1,253 superficial yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by the above ground, on or towards the west by the public Mahaluxmee or Breach Candy Road, on or towards the north by the property of Cowasjee Manockjee Nimbutwala, on or towards the south by the property of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 16th April 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Apollo Street, No. 13 :—

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, T. cloth, madapollams, jaconets, scarfs, dhoties, chintz, &c.

Also, sundry articles, consisting of glass and crockeryware, plated, single and double branch wallshades, single three and four light hanging argand lamps, feet warmers, silk and alpacca, 8, 10, 12 ribs umbrellas, moulded sodawater tumblers, cases of sponges, few boxes of fine sherry, portwine, pints of champagne, globe lamps, two cases of pictures in frames, blackwood carved furniture, such as circular, large dining, dressing, and camp-tables round teapoys, easy arm and without arm chairs, drawing-room chairs, sideboard, pier table, reclining couches, writing tables, chest of drawers clothes press, child's cradles, ice boxes, camp cots single and double screens, &c., &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 16th April 1874.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE OLD STORES, CARGO, &c., SAVED FROM THE WRECKED S.S. CHALDEA

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the Government Bonded Warehouse shed No. 2, on account of the concerned, the following packages saved from the wrecked s.s. Chaldea :—

309 Packages old stores, &c., landed ex s.s. Patna—
113 Ditto Cotton Piece Goods, &c., landed ex s.s. Dalhousie

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

7 cases Turkey red cambrics.
2 „ white cord checks.
5 „ coloured prints.
19 bales red, green, and orange twist, Nos. 20, 30, 50 and 60.
13 „ grey shirtings, 7, 7½, 8 lbs.
10 „ grey drills, 40 yards.

On account of the concerned—
2 Elephant Tusks.

On account and at the risk of Ambasunker Vundravun—
20 Bales Grey T. Cloth, 32 by 7 lbs.
11 ditto Longcloth, 39 by 9 lbs.
15 ditto ditto 39 by 8½lbs.

On account and at the risk of Hajee Sulliman Essa and by order of Messrs. Gaddum and Co.—
15 Bales Grey Longcloth, 8 lbs.
3 ditto ditto 8 lbs.

At 2 P.M., on account of the concerned in the Hydraulic Press, Fort :
10 Bales Saw-ginned Dharwar Cotton.
9 do. Sawginned Dha war Pickings.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 16th April 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

UNABATED SUCCESS!

The test of the popularity of these Performances are CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!!

FRIDAY, APRIL 17TH.

GRAND WALLAH NIGHT.

THE BOMBAY PALKEEWALLAHS.
THE SUSTIWALLAHS.
THE COMPETITIONWALLAHS.

THEATRICAL DIFFICULTIES.

NEW SONGS, NEW BALLADS, NEW CHORUSES.

A NIGHT OF GLORIOUS FUN.

BEST BILL OF THE SEASON.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4
Stalls	„ 3
Upper Circle	„ 2
Pit	„ 1

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY BRESLAUER & Co., where a Plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. Trouble begins at 8-45.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. RIGA, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. Riga.

Bombay, 15th April 1874.

EASTERN INDIA FAMINE RELIEF FUND—SECOND LIST.—The following SUBSCRIPTIONS have been RECEIVED by the NEW BANK of BOMBAY, Limited, towards the abovementioned FUND :—

Names.	Amount.
	Rs. a. p.
Subscriptions previously acknowledged	Rs. 48,868 6 0
Subscriptions through the Collector of Kaira	3,515 2 10
Do. do. Relief Fund Committee, Ahmedabad	2,500 0 0
Do. do. do. Surat	1,000 0 0
Do. do. the Political Agent, Mahi-Kanta	1,601 0 0
Do. do. the Dy. Collector, Nasik	1,000 0 0
Do. do. Famine Relief Fund Committee, Dharwar	849 0 0
Do. do. Collector Sholapoor	2,300 0 0
Do. do. do. Ksandesh	2,000 0 0
Do. do. do. Ahmednuggur	1,000 0 0
Do. do. A. L. Spens, Carwar	275 4 0
Do. from Bhooj through Political Agent, Kutch	259 4 0
Do. from Kutch do.	50 14 0
Do. from Baroda through Col. Phayre	109 0 0
Do. do Cantonment Magistrate	181 0 0
Camp Church at Belgaum	35 12 0
His excellency Admiral Cumming	500 0 0
Dadabhoy Nowrojee	5.0 0 0
Badroodin Tyabjee	200 0 0
T. M. Filgate	100 0 0
Cawasjee Pallonjee Dhunjeebhoy and Sons	101 0 0
Parthiana Samaj	100 0 0
C. P. Cooper	100 0 0
Hala Jungum	100 0 0
Officers Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of H. E. the Governor's Body Guard	162 1 0
Honorary Secretary Organ Committee	245 0 0
A. Wells	10 0 0
Tudor Trevor	10 0 0
H. E. Hamilton	10 0 0
J. H. Bisketman	5 0 0
T. Pandoorangjee	6 0 0
W. Bedford	5 0 0
J. H. Hanna	5 0 0
Moroba Nesrinath	5 0 0
Purshotum Dhakjee	5 0 0
G. Narayen	5 0 0
Minor subscriptions from the Accountant General's Office	123 0 0
Superintendent of Marine and his Establishment	135 0 0
Account and Stores Department, Dockyard	236 7 4
Captain Giles and his Establishment	132 9 10
Honorary Secretary to the Prayer Meeting Famine Relief Fund	82 0 0
Employés of the Bombay Education Society's Press	175 0 0
Fey Master 22nd Regiment	140 0 0
Subscriptions through the Master Attendant	273 0 0
Khunderow Chimnajee Bhedakur	40 0 0
Dr Seward	25 0 0
L. L. Hall	10 0 0
Macwood Romchundra	30 0 0
W. M. Wood	26 8 0
J. W. Orr	25 0 0
H. Prengye	25 0 0
Rev. Sharpin	20 0 0
Pestonjee Merwanjee	20 0 0
Mathoora Pandoorung	20 0 0
Lieut. Henry H. Pace	20 0 0
N. Tata	20 0 0
W. A. Baker	20 0 0
Macdonald	10 0 0
C. Stephenson	20 0 0
R. Scott	20 0 0
J. F. Hutchinson	21 0 0
Major M. W. Willoughby	20 0 0
J. T. Hathorntwaite	20 0 0
G Van. Ralte	20 0 0
D. B. Coppel	20 0 0
W. E. Gordon	20 0 0
L. Byncs	20 0 0
J. L. Madden	20 0 0
E. Ostrehan	21 0 0
K. K. Metha	18 0 0
W. A. Ingle	15 0 0
R. D. Hutton	15 0 0
F. L. Goldsmid	15 0 0
G. A. De Gamma	10 0 0
J. F. Farnham	10 0 0
Mrs. Muthoobai	10 0 0
Francjee Shapoorjee	10 0 0
W. A. Crisp	10 0 0
V. M. Cabral	10 0 0
E. W. Widlake	10 0 0
Charles Wilmott	10 0 0
C. E. Hawkins	10 0 0
B. Mobriy	10 0 0
J. W. Jones	10 0 0
H. W. Arrow	10 0 0
H. L. B. (a constable)	10 0 0
Captain Karslake	10 0 0
W. F. Molvin	10 0 0
T. Mills	10 0 0
C. H. Byrne	10 0 0
D. De Mello	10 0 0
W. Gray	10 0 0
A. Edginton	10 0 0
B. Nicholson	10 0 0
J. Kingsmill	10 0 0
H. F Soares	10 0 0
Dr. J. F. de Souza	10 0 0
Captain M. Higson	10 0 0
J. Davison	10 0 0
H. W. Graham	10 0 0
Saml. Hodges	10 0 0
A. W. Showel	10 0 0
Tibbowan ass Hurjeevandass	5 0 0
Nathoobhoy Javaji	5 0 0
Dad ba Pandoorang	5 0 0
G. Macdonald	5 0 0
P. C. Higgins	5 0 0
Dr. Fonseca	5 0 0
A. Britto	5 0 0
Dr. De Concesao	5 0 0
G de Sa	5 0 0
W. Micklejohn	5 0 0
W. Speechely	5 0 0
J. H. Irvine	5 0 0
J. Marion	5 0 0
T. Carpenter	5 0 0
James Page	5 0 0
P. Lyons	5 0 0
J. Anderson	5 0 0
Khusaia Amandjee	5 0 0
J. V. Guiros	5 0 0
Minor Subscriptions	57 0 0
	13 4
	57 0 0
	5 10

RAGHOONATH NARRAYEN, E. JAMES. } Joint Secretaries.

Eastern India Famine Relief Fund Committee.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Those GENTLEMEN who have not yet PAID in their SUBSCRIPTIONS towards the EASTERN INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND are requested to pay them AT ONCE into the New Bank of Bombay, Limited.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Chairman, Eastern India Famine Relief Fund Sub-Committee.

FRENCH AND GERMAN CORRESPONDENT.—A Mercantile Firm in Bombay desires to ENGAGE the SERVICES of a GENTLEMAN who can correspond in French and German. He must have a knowledge of business and be prepared to make himself generally useful. Address, stating salary expected, "X. Z.," Office of this Paper.

13th April 1874.

PURE AND SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.

WITH all the recent improvements and charged with gas at the greatest possible pressure. LEMONADE TONIC and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious tastes, demand for which is constantly increasing.

KHURSHEDJI DOSSABHOY,
General, Mess, and Commission Agent.

Camp Deolalee.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have RECEIVED, EX S.S. PEKIN, a supply of—

CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE,
SIBADEY'S BRAND,
At Rs. 24 per dozen ;
ALSO,
HALF-PINT CHAMPAGNE,
WAGHTER'S BRAND,
In Hampers of 2 Dozen,
Rs. 27 per Hamper.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
French Novels—a variety	
Summing up in Tichborne Trial	1 4
Citizen Bonaparte by Erckmann-Chatrian	0 14
La Comedie de Notre Temps, par Berthet, *Illustrated*	12 8
Proctor's Marine Engineer's Pocket Book	2 8
Cassell's Popular Recreator, *complet*	6 12
Edinburgh Educational Atlas Modern Geography	6 8
Collin's Globe Dictionary	1 8
Spon's Workshop Receipts	3 4
Barker on Puerperal Diseases	9 8
Gardner on Longevity	2 8
Chas. Kingsley on Health and Education	4 12
Breymann's New French Grammar	3 0
Orby Shipley's Studies in Modern Problems	3 4
Rawlinson's Instructions for Wills	2 8
Richards' Military Surveying	8 12
Carpenter's Mental Physiology	7 8
Kor's On the Road to Shiva	7 8
Culley's Telegraphy, new edition	10 0
The Queen's Cadet, by James Grant	1 4
Taylor's East India Sailing Directory	23 12
Operations of the First Bavarian Army Corps under General Von der Tann, 2 vols. *Plates*	15 0
English Law Reports. *Indian Appeals, Part* 1	6 12
Tandon's World of the Sea, cheaper edition	4 12
Digest of Privy Council Judgments by P. Tecroomul Row.	8 0
Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army. *New Edition, large size*	2 4
Index to Parliamentary Report on E. I. Finance	1 8
Sir Bartle Frere on the Bengal Famine	3 4
Longfellow's Prose Works	4 12
Maudsley on Responsibility in Mental Disease	3 4
Vambery's Central Asia and the Anglo-Russian Frontier Question	5 12
Lytton's Fables in Song. 2 Vols	9 8
Guy's Hand-book of Public Health	3 4
The Sailor's Pocket Book	4 12
Corbett's Climate and Resources of Upper India	3 4
Rogers' Origin of the Bible	7 8
Ancient Classics for English Readers. Plato	1 8
Ribbledale, by Sir J. Kay Shuttleworth. 3 Vols	20 0
Burke's Peerage, 1874	21 12
Lodge's Peerage, 1874	21 0
Debrett's Peerage, 1874	12 0
Almanack de Gotha, 1874	4 8
Timb's Anecdote, Lives of Later Wits and Humourists. 2 Vols	13 4
Simpson's Meeting the Sun, a Journey all round the World. Numerous Illustrations	15 0
Once-a

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 15TH APRIL.

EXCHANGE on London remains almost the same, but towards the close of the day's business, the tendency was in favor of sellers.

Government Securities remain unaltered.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 11⅞d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 11¾d.
Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 10¾d.
Documents, 6 months' sight	1s. 11 11/16d.
Documents, 3 do.	1s. 11 7/16d.
Credit Bills, 6 do.	1s. 11¾d.
Credit, 3 do.	1s. 11⅝d.
Credit 3 do. francs	247 to 247½

On Calcutta 60 days' sight	98⅛
Do. demand	99⅛ to 100
On Madras 30 days' sight	99¼
Do. demand	par
On Ceylon House Bills, 60 days' sight	217. to 2 8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	107 to ⅛
Four & half per cent.	103⅛
Four per cent.	102½ to ⅝
Four and half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	108¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	109¼
7 years' do.	105
5 years' do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	97
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture, Rs. 117) per Bond	111

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand	11 per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months'	11 ,,
Do. on Merchandise	13 ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months'	12 ,,
Bank Bills	11 ,,
Mercantile Paper	14 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-11
Carolas	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 222
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 214½
Bar Silver	,, 106¼
Gold Lea	,, 16-13
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	,, 16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	,, 16-14

FREIGHT REPORT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Less doing by Steam. No Sailing tonnage obtainable; orders have been given in a ballast Ship near at hand at £3-5 for Liverpool.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship; by steamer £3 to £3 5d.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£3 5s. 0d.
	Myrabollams	£2 0s. 0d.
	Coir Rolls	£9 15s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	£3 12s. 3d.
Overland Steamers—		
London		£3 0s. 0d.
Venice		£3 0s. 0d.
Trieste		£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool		£3 0s. 0d.
Havre Cotton		£3 2s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 15s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d.
	Cotton	£2 15s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	,, Optum	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 10 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

STRONG demand for Colaba Land and Bank of Bombay 1st and 2nd Issues at better rates. Spinning shares closed steady.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value p sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
32,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	755
10,000	500	225	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. issue	425
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,140
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. L. & China	275
10,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl.
10,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
50,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	125
14,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	490

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co	1,370
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	107
750	2,000	2,000	80p.s.	Mazagon Land	900
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	370

*Rs. 100 per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218-20	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	226
.....	£20	109-10	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43-10	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,125
.....	£18	196-10	do.	Do. New Shares	

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,85	100 p.c	Alsar Cotton Press Co	1,400
200	2,000	1,100	150 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	875
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co	500
250	3,000	650	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	150
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.c.	Apollo Press Co	3,800
300	2,500	all	..	Bezar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,535
200	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Bombay Press Co	600
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New	170
300	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	550
100	1,000	..	..	Carwar Company	700
500	1,000	all	40	Colaba Press Co	2,500
350	9,000	all	250 p.c.	East India Press Co	2,200
150	5,000	all	300 p.c.	Fort Press Co	4,000 nl
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.c.	Framji Cowanji Press Co	10 nl
300	1,000	all	70 p.c.	French Press Co	500
250	5,000	1,466	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	400
400	500	350	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	585
600	2,000	5 000	..	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
120	2,500	750	125 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press	1,500
200	1,000	all	..	Sassoon's Press Co	1,050
400	800	750	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co	495
100	1,000	750	..	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,025
1100	1,500	1,25	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000
150	850	all	80 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
420	1,000	all	80 p.c.	Volkart (United Press Co.	960

*Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	100	Alexandra Spinning	1,550
500	2,500	all	175p.c.	Alliance Spinning	2,815
800	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,900
900	1,000	all	70 p.c.	Bombay United	1,315
1,500	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	200
2,500	4,000	all	50p.	Dharumsey Spinning	1,790
750	1,000	all	200p.c.	Great Eastern	2,800
750	1,000	all	..	Jeewraj Balloo Mills	1,870
500	1,000	1,000	..	Khandesh Spinning	1,000
1,000	550	..	..	Madras U. Spinning	650
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,320
800	1,000	all	100p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,410
800	2,500	all	3 0*	Oriental	3,800 x
200	2,500	400	200p.c.	Royal	2,525
500	1,000	1,000	200p.c.	Soonderdas Spinning	1,425
2000	1,000	250	100p.c.	Do. Do. 1/4 share	350

* For share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19¼	...	Bank of China	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

THE Market for Gray Goods has become firm, and prices of some descriptions are a shade higher. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

500 pieces Grey Shirtings (fine)	45	in.	39	yds.	7	lbs. at	Rs. 4	8 0
500 ,, ,, ,,	45	,,	39	,,	8	,, at	,, 5	3 0
1,500 ,, ,, ,,	40	,,	39	,,	8½	,, at	,, 5	8 0
500 ,, ,, ,, (fine)	40	,,	39	,,	6½	,, at	,, 4	8 0
250 ,, ,, ,, (,,)	40	,,	39	,,	7½	,, at	,, 5	7 0

COTTON, &c.

Reuter's Message of Tuesday evening reports a steady market at Liverpool, with Surats quiet but steady, and quotes an advance of 1/16d. per lb. in Broach and Orleans. Sales of the day amount to about 15,000 bales, of which 3,000 are on account of Speculation and for exports, and of which 4,000 are Surats. Imports t Liverpool are given at 18,000 bales, and the day's receipts at U. S. ports at 9,000. Fair Dhollerah stand at 6¼d. per lb, Oomrawutee at 5 3/4d., Broach at 6¼d., Hegunghaut at 6¼d, and Orleans at 8 5/16d. Piece Goods are firmer, but prices are quite the same. The produce markets are generally in the same position, but the feeling for M. F. Ceylon Coffee is steadier. In the price of Bar silver we notice a fall of 1/16d. per oz.

The cotton market here has been firm, and prices show advance of Rs. 2 per candy, of which a very large business has taken place. The following are closing rates :—

New Oomrawuttee	Rs. 181-85
,, Akote	,, 185-87
,, Broach M G	,, 191 94
,, Hingunghaut	,, 2-5-7
,, Dhollers	,, 174-79
,, Wingorla	,, 172-73
,, Bengaland	,, 184-86

The following purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

100 candies	New Akote F. P. B.	at Rs.	183½-86
125 ,,	Khandeish	at ,,	167
50 ,,	,,	at ,,	161½
50 ,,	Amras	at ,,	173-72½
75 ,,	Bhownuggur	at ,,	175-76
100 ,,	,,	at ,,	174
50 ,,	,,	at ,,	175-76½
25 ,,	,,	at ,,	175-7⅝
25 ,,	,,	at ,,	175
50 ,,	,,	at ,,	172
100 ,,	,,	at ,,	177-78
100 ,,	,,	at ,,	178
50 ,,	Porebunder	at ,,	165
50 ,,	Borees	at ,,	160-66
300 ,,	,,	at ,,	163-65
50 ,,	Broach	at ,,	191-92
100 ,,	,,	at ,,	196
500 ,,	,,	at ,,	190-92½
500 ,,	Kerklee	at ,,	181
25 ,,	Verawul	at ,,	160
100 ,,	Sawginned	at ,,	185

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
15	H. M. S. May Frere	Gutterie	Muscat.

CALCUTTA.

April. ARRIVALS.

10 Himalaya (s) ..... James ..... Moulmein, April 2.
Busheer (s) ..... Smith ..... Rangoon, April 3.
City of Bombay .... Robert Adair .... London, October 13.
Joinville ..... Seincourin .... Bombay, March 10.
11 Java (s) ..... Starratt ..... Rangoon.
Kate Gregory ..... Hewson ..... Moulmein, March 20.

April. DEPARTURES.

10 Stevmers Khedive, Cashmere, and Biddoo. Ships Candahar and Ambrose.
11 Steamer Orlando.

MADRAS.

April ARRIVALS.

12 El Dorado (s) ..... Calcutta.
13 Fattie Salem ..... Mauritius.
Rhesi o (s) ..... Calcutta.

April DEPARTURES.

14 Oxfordshire (s) ..... Calcutta.
13 El Dorado (s) ..... London.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS—APRIL 14.

Francis, Colonel, 26th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Kolapore.
Maitland, Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, on leave, from Poona.

APRIL 15.

Harger, Major, Bengal Brigade Major, on leave, from Jullunder.

DEPARTURES—APRIL 13.

Thornhill, Captain, 6th Brigade R. A., on leave, to Mahableshwur.

APRIL 14.

Hanson, Lieutenant Colonel, 9th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Ahmedabad.

APRIL 15.

Dalzahoy, Captain, 6th Regiment N. I., to join, to Belgaum.
Cox, Colonel, Madras Infantry, to join, to Kamptee.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Apr. 20	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 17	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 24	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	May. 2	4-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	Apr. 21	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 20	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar	May 11	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company cave Bombay every Monday during the fair season, and on Friday during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be used.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9 4	9 0

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

	7 P.M.		5½ P.M.
Monday	April 20	Friday	May 29
,,	,, 27	,,	June 5
,,	May 4	,,	,, 12
,,	,, 11	,,	,, 19
,,	,, 18	,,	,, 26
,,	,, 25	,,	July 3
,,	June 1	,,	,, 10

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, "to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

CHINA MAILS.

China and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follow :—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Tuesday	April 21	Monday	June 1
Monday	May 4	,,	,, 29
,,	,, 18	,,	July 13
,,	June 1	,,	,, 20
,,	,, 15		

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday	May 2	Saturday	June 27
,,	,, 30	,,	July 25

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mauritius and Reunion Mails via Aden will be despatched with the Homeward Overland Mails leaving Bombay on the following dates :—

Regular dates.		*Supplemental dates.*	
Monday	April 23	Monday	April 20
,,	May 11	,,	May 18
Friday	June 5	,,	June 13
,,	July 3	Friday	July 10

It is not certain that the Supplemental Mails will catch the Steamer to Mauritius and Reunion, but they may.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

	7 P.M.		5 P.M.
Monday	May 11	Friday	June 5
,,		,,	July 3

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

To Kurrachee.

Friday	April 17	Wednesday	Aug. 19
,,	May 1	,,	Sept. 2
,,	,, 15	,,	,, 16
Wednesday	,, 27	Friday	Oct. 2
,,	June 10	,,	,, 16
,,	,, 20	,,	,, 30
,,	July 8	,,	Nov. 13
,,	,, 22	,,	,, 27
,,	Aug. 5	,,	Dec. 11
		,,	,, 25

To Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

Friday	April	Wednesday	Aug. 12
,,	,, 24	,,	,, 26
,,	May 8	,,	Sept. 9
Wednesday	,, 22	Friday	,, 25
,,	June 3	,,	Oct. 9
,,	,, 17	,,	,, 23
,,	July 1	,,	Nov. 6
,,	,, 15	,,	,, 20
,,	,, 29	,,	Dec. 4
		,,	,, 18

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

LETTERS—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, the Deccan, Southern Mahratta Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor, at 12 and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 7-30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received on payment of extra post-age, up til 6-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1, via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

"BOM[BAY GAZETTE]"

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BLACK—April 12th, at Orme's Road, Kilpauk, the wife of Andrew Black, of a daughter.
CONDON—April 13th, at Fort St. George, Madras, the wife of Dr. E. Hunt Condon, 21st Fusiliers, of a son.
GILCHRIST—April 10th, at the Great Eastern Hotel, Calcutta the wife of A. Gilchrist, Esq., of Kuddunnaur, Pakour, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SEAMAN—CRAWFORD—April 8th, at the Emmanuel Church, Black Town, by the Rev. W. Hope, James Fowler Seaman, Engineering Assistant, Carnatic Railway Company (Limited) to Alice Isabella Crawford.

DEATH.

MACALPINE—April 4th, at Jennoah Tea Garden, Chitt gong, Mary Helen, infant daughter of R. Macalpine, aged 6 months and 29 days.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington*

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1874.

AMONG the innumerable host of documents published by the Government of India every year it is a rare treat to find one so readable and of such general and enduring interest as Colonel Pelly's "*Report on the Tribes, &c., around the "Shores of the Persian Gulf.*" As a rule, official reports become obsolete before they are a year old; but Colonel Pelly's paper has this remarkable merit, that, though it was written eleven years ago and has only been published this month by the Calcutta Foreign Office, it is still full of fresh matter and has not been superseded in any way by the results of recent researches. Colonel Pelly is, as is well known, an indefatigable traveller and a shrewd and careful observer; and, while he was Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, he made a complete personal inspection of all the territories along the coasts of the Gulf, from Cape Mussendom to Bussora and from Bunder Abbas to Mohammerah. The fruits of his survey are embodied in this report; and, so far as the trade of the Gulf is concerned, Colonel Pelly is able to illustrate its prospects by the help of an experience greater probably than any other European to this day possesses of the markets and highways of commerce in Central Asia. Fifteen years ago Colonel Pelly made what was then, and is still, for an Englishman, a very adventurous journey across Asiatic Turkey and Persia, and down through Afghanistan into India; and in the following passage he describes the competition then existing between English and Russian goods in much the same terms in which Mr. Shaw and others have lately described a similar competition in Eastern Turkistan :—"When I "was at Herat in 1860-61 I found piece "goods from the Teheran and Candahar "lines, bearing their respective English "and Russian marts, competing on the same "counter in the Herat bazaar, and their original covers [illegible] ation to Candahar. "I was struck," adds Colonel Pelly, "all along the route of North Persia with the "unvarying presence of the Russian lumber- "some tea urn (Samovar) brought from the great "fairs beyond the Caspian; would it not be "possible to bring into competition with it a "lighter, handier article?" Here we have the same story repeated which we have so often heard of late years, of the steady and unwearied progress of Russian trade up to the very frontier of British India. One naturally asks, what has the English Government done since 1860-61 to further the interests of its own subjects in this commercial competition? And the answer must be, "Absolutely nothing." If we exclude, for a moment, the routes from the Persian Gulf, which Colonel Pelly admits can never supply the greatest consumers of Persia—who "are to "be found within an obtuse-angled triangle, "of which a line drawn from Tabreez on "the west to Meshed on the east forms the base, "and lines from Meshed and Tabreez respectively the two other sides"—there are only the following routes by which these consumers can get their wants supplied :—

"1st. *Viâ* Turkish Armenia from Trebizond to Tabreez.

"2nd. *Viâ* the Russian Caucasian provinces from Poti to Tabreez.

"3rd. From the line of the Volga across the Caspian to Resht or Asterabad.

"4th. From Kurrachee *via* the Candahar line to Furrah, and thence either through Herat to Meshed, or through Ghayn to the Nishapoor portion of the Teheran road."

These are all the roads Colonel Pelly mentions, but we do not know why, except that he is led astray by his ancient partiality for Scinde, he omits all mention of what might be made the most important road of all in our day as it was in the earliest ages, that from Peshawur to Cabul and Herat. It is surely beyond a doubt that Indian tea, silk, and shawls, and English piece-goods from Calcutta,—or, when the Rajpootana line is finished, from Bombay,—could be carried into Central Asia more easily and cheaply by this route than by any other. But look at the state of the various routes now as compared with what it was in 1860-61. The Turks began to make a new road some years ago from Trebizond through Armenia to the Persian frontier; but of course they never finished it; and latterly the caravan trade has to a great extent forsaken this route, because the Russians have completed their Transcaucasian railway from Poti as far as Tiflis, whence there is a frequented route of travel to Tabreez. Nor have the Russians been content only to improve this line. They have incessantly worked at extending their railways as far eastwards as the Volga, and, when Baron Reuter has made his railway from Resht into the interior of Persia, there will be direct communication by rail and steamboat between St. Petersburg and Teheran. Both from the Caspian and the Black Sea, therefore, Russia is steadily sapping her way up to the Persian capital; and her advance up the Oxus towards the eastern frontier of Persia is too recent to require that we should now call particular attention to it. The English, on the other hand, have shown greater indolence even than the Turks in improving their approaches to Central Asia; for these remain in precisely the same condition now which they were in fifteen years ago. It is true that during that period a great deal has been done towards completing the network of railways in British India, so that it may be said the time has not been wholly wasted; but Russia has laid down probably five miles of railroad for the development of internal communication for every one laid down in British India, and she has at the same time not overlooked the necessity of taking means to ensure the enlargement of her foreign commerce. Nowhere else in the world, in fact, has the decay of the spirit of enterprise and mercantile adventure which created the greatness of England been so manifest as in all the dealings of our Government and traders with the people of Central Asia from the date of the war in Afghanistan up to that of the Russian occupation of Khiva.

But, turning from this debatable ground, we find that even in the Persian Gulf, in which England enjoys unquestioned superiority, that comparatively little has been done to secure the trade of "the immense area for the "supply of which the Gulf is the continuous "Ocean line." All the plain country between the mountains and the sea on either side of the Gulf must depend for supplies of foreign goods on ships coming from India, for there is hardly any direct commerce yet with Europe round the southern and western coast of Arabia; and, besides, there is all Asiatic Turkey to be fed with Indian goods from Bussorah, while from Grane, which has been proposed as the terminus of the Euphrates Valley Railway, the products of the East might find their way by the oldest caravan route on record to Syria and the coasts of the Mediterranean. The account which Colonel Pelly gives of the circumstances attending the revival of the trade of Koweit is so admirable not merely for its interest as a narrative, but also for its political foresight, that we make no apology for quoting it in full :—

Perhaps no conjuncture of circumstances could have seemed less favourable to the creation of a thriving commercial settlement than the arrival of a band of Arab pirates on a barren shore with brackish water and back-grounded by a series of Bedouins; yet what is the fact? Here is a clean active town, with a broad and open main bazar and numerous solid stone dwelling-houses stretching along this strand, and containing some 20,000 inhabitants, attracting Arab and Persian merchants from all quarters by the equity of its rule and by the freedom of its trade. It imports from Malabar and Bombay some two lakhs of rupees value, principally in longcloths, rice, coffee, planks, and spices; it exports some 800 horses at an average value of rupees 300 each, rupees 40,000 worth in wool, rupees 60,000 of dates, and perhaps rupees 40 000 worth in miscellanies, or say approximately nearly four lakhs of rupees worth of exports against two and a half lakhs imports. Of the horses some 600 are shipped direct from Koweit, the remaining 200 from Busreh. The horse-dealers of Koweit have their agents among the Shemma, Anizee, and other Nejd and miscellaneous tribes, collecting accurate detailed information as to all the pedigrees of horses and as to all the foals coming on. These agents, towards the commencement of the Bombay season in July and August, bring down their purchased horses overland to Koweit, preferring this tedious route, with its cost of protection by the way, to running the gauntlet of the River Custom Houses, bad climate of Busreh, and other inconveniences.

The sailors of Koweit are highly reputed, and there may be some 4,000 of them afloat; but Koweit sends to Muscat for boat builders, as they are esteemed superior workmen. Among a long row of native craft of all sizes I observed two small boats made at Cochin.

Koweit sends about 30 boats annually to Bombay, each boat on an average of 100 tons containing 2,000 baskets of dates, worth, say, 1,000 French rials; hence the date export of 30,000 rials, or 60,000 rupees. The dates are received or shipped from the Shat-el-Arab. Horse forage comes in part down the Boobian creek from Bunder Zobeir. Mutton, which is good, and milk, butter, &c., they receive from the Bedouins, who flock to the town and are pitched in tents or huts all along the outside of its walls; these Bedonins are not allowed to enter the town armed, but they sell at the gate, where the Chief daily sits and looks on. Koweit may boast of some 6,000 fighting men within its walls, but the policy had been to keep the peace internally and with all its neighbours; it pays no tribute to the Ameer Fysul, but maintains friendly relations with him; it receives no tribute, customs, or revenue from any one, save small offerings at the gate, or from merchants, amounting perhaps to 20,000 rials per annum, and a complimentary present of dates from Busreh in token of suzerainty and from the supposed protection of the mouths of the Busreh River. The Government is patriarchal, the Sheik managing the Political and the Kazee the Judicial Departments. The Sheik himself would submit to the Kazee's decision; punishment is rarely inflicted; indeed, there seems little Government interference anywhere; and little need for any. When my father was nearly 120 years old, remarked the Sheik to me, he called me and said, "I shall soon die. I have made no fortune, and can leave you no money; but I have made many and true friends, grappled them while other States round the Gulf have fallen off in injustice till anarchy and misrule has gone on increasing. Hold to my policy, and though you are surrounded by a desert, and preyed on by a once hostile and still wandering set of tribes, you will flourish." It is thus under the fostering care of a succession of common-sense rulers, and by means from [illegible] Koweit [illegible] no mea[illegible] developm[illegible] minus for [illegible] a Telegraph St[illegible] tion, the more yo[illegible] that the trade of th[illegible] dency to resume its old lines under [illegible] of transit Koweit appears to me a pref[illegible] Busreh for the same reasons that Kurrach[illegible] ferable to Tata. The climate of Bus

drains, &c., &c., would probably
han Rs. 20,000 at the outside, or
00 a mile.
e steep portion may be taken as
he Rigi, viz. £24,000 for one mile.
be whole would be £33,000, in-
took.
mile up the hill would
ainst about 3/16 d. on
ole cost would be, say
5·7125d.
cent. the proper propor-
d should equal this sum,
refore to be 11·425d. to the
22·850d. there and back.
r say 2 shillings, would require
passengers to go up and down
year, or at 165 working days

seem at all likely this number
ng for a long while, and con-
are no other sources of re-
ust be raised to get the neces-
smaller numbers. The ques-
could fares be made without
requent use of the line? One
n ticket is certainly a very
ighly probable that four times
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d of 5 per cent. to 50 a day for
e total number of visitors in
ut 689. 500 coolies and 150
s to have been employed in
iness. This traffic would be
railway.
undertaking the work would
essions which might compen-
sk they run in such a specu-
t take the shape of a subsidy
and, which by the proposed
pe of ground rents. It is
of speculation whether the
would create the traffic, and a
uire considerable encourage-
to undertake the work. It is hardly possi-
to predict what the effect of making it would
be, but it seems highly probable the number of
journeys the Bombay people would make to it
would be much greater, and the number that
would be induced to go there at all would be
largely increased, and many sight-seers would
go for the day, to say nothing of the number
that would like to go up on Saturday afternoon,
returning on Monday in time for work.
The creation of traffic would depend on the
inducements held out to people to go up the hill.
The construction of the railway would itself
be no small inducement; to this might be added
the construction of good and moderately cheaply
rented houses, a hotel or two, gardens, roads and
tanks. Cheap return tickets by the G.I.P. to
Narel might also be added if the company were
inclined to assist in the matter, and they might
perhaps be willing to undertake the working
of the branch at some saving of establishment.
Bombay does not possess many attractions to
visitors to tarry a day longer than they can
help. After a run over to Elephanta, a dusty
drive to Vehar over rather bad roads, and a
peg at Hammond's, there does not seem much
left to do. With facility for seeing Matheran it
is likely that none of our visitors will lose an
opportunity of adding one day to their stay at
least for seeing the views from Matheran, which
can well compare favourably with some of the
finest in Europe.

THE JESUITICAL "SIMPLÉ NARRATIVE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the Government despatch regarding the riots, which you published in your issue of the 11th instant, the following sentence occurs:—

"No disturbance of importance occurred on the following day, Saturday the 14th, although there were two or three isolated fights, in one of which a Mahomedan was so severely injured that he has since died in hospital.

Any reader of the above paragraph who does not take the trouble to make enquiries would suppose that a Mahomedan was killed by the Parsees in one of the isolated fights which took place on the 14th February.

The real facts of the case are very different from the above, as will be seen from the evidence taken before the Coroner, Dr. Blaney, on the following day, namely, the 15th February:—

Vittoo Baboo deposed—I am a police havildar No. 471 B Division, doing duty at the junction of the Parell and Obelisk Roads. At about one o'clock yesterday I saw the deceased and others pelting stones at the windows of the London Hotel, at the junction of the Grant and Falkland Roads. I arrested the deceased, and Mr. Souter, who was present, ordered me to take him to the Mazagon Police Office. There was another police peon with me who had also a prisoner in his charge, and we proceeded along the Obelisk Road together. As we approached Chowkey Mohla, a number of Mahomedan weavers and other Mahomedans came out of the side lanes shouting out "deen, deen." They had stones which they threw at us: a great many stones. I saw one of these strike the deceased on the head. It caused a bleeding wound on the scalp. The number of people was so great that I could not see who threw the stone that struck the deceased. I was also wounded on the left leg and arm by stones striking me. When the deceased was struck by the stone, he removed and fell down on the road. He soon recovered, and was able to accompany me. I took him to the Mazagon Police Office and placed him before Mr. Souter at two o'clock. He ordered me to take him to the Oomercarry chowkey. There the deceased became very ill, and Inspector Sweeny ordered me to take him to the J. J. Hospital. I placed him in a buggy and took him there about three o'clock. His wounds were dressed, and after he had vomited the doctor told me he could not be removed.

So the Mussulman was killed by the hands of one of his own people, and not in an isolated fight, but in a regular riot, in which, according to this policeman's testimony, the number of people was very great; but the Government would have the home authorities understand differently. Perhaps Government were misled by the police reports of the case and of the events of the day. Then Government ought to call upon the police for an explanation.

The above is one out of several instances of the one-sidedness of the Government despatch. I do not believe that the one-sidedness is either on behalf of the Parsees or the Mussulmans; but any person whose critical faculty is not very dull cannot fail to observe, after reading and considering the whole document, that it is framed with the ulterior object of shielding the faults and shortcomings of the Commissioner of Police.

15th April. B.

COCKBURN'S AGENCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reply to "Enquirer," whose letter appears in your to-day's issue, I beg to say that this agency, in the words of Captain Cockburn's prospectus, undertakes "to remit money home at the fairest rate of exchange of the day," and this it has been doing for months past and is doing still. As to remitting at "par," as your correspondent would wish me to do, I am afraid it would be a losing business, for which we are not prepared just at present.

This agency is open daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 A.M. till 5 P.M., and any information can be obtained there on personal application or by letter addressed to THE MANAGER COCKBURN'S U.S. AGENCY.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay 15th April 1874.

P.S.—I inclose copy of our prospectus, and should like your correspondent to point out the "par" clause to which he alludes.

HIGH COURT TRANSLATION DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The pressure of business in the translation department of the Bombay High Court was and has been so great, that the chief translator was obliged, about three or four years ago, to represent the insufficient condition of the department to the Chief Justice and to ask for an increase. The Chief Justice, too, seeing the necessity of an increase in the department strongly reported to Government that the increase asked for must be at once accorded. It is now about three months that the increase asked for has been sanctioned by the Supreme Government, and yet *nothing* has been done towards the actual utilization of that increase! If the work in the translation department is very pressing, why should not the increase establishment be at once brought into force? And it is contemplated to reduce some places of translators and do away with others altogether. If this is so, what was the necessity of asking for an augmentation of the department?

VOX POPULI.

Bombay, 15th April.

NEWS-LETTERS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MAHABLESHWUR, 13TH APRIL.

THE other day I found myself singing the old song "Away, away to the mountains gay," and the effect was so powerful that I immediately made arrangements for evacuating my quarters in Bombay. It was not that Bombay was unbearable in consequence of climate, for during a rather protracted residence in India I never recollect "the city by the sea" being so cool and enjoyable as it has been this year, but one grows weary of passing twelve months in one place, and man being "an animal given to change" I found that for dear life's sake I, like others, required a holiday and rest of body and mind. In large cities people have daily before them the works of art and genius, and watch the quick pulse of talent, learning, and industry, and thus the mind is kept upon a continual strain when such are added to one's own duties, until at last poor frail human nature bends beneath the weight of a care and thought that the European constitution cannot combat with in India unless occasionally refreshed by change of air and scene. If such cannot be had, depression comes on, and one sighs for the dear cool home far away in the west, and longs for its fireside memories. But all this in India is often vain. He who has taken the Queen's shilling must put in his time or forfeit the benefits which he has earned by having given the best years of his life to service in a land which is, notwithstanding all its traditions and attractions, a country of exile and one terribly overrated and too largely stocked with a purse-proud and bloated crowd of fortunate official adventurers, for those of ancient lineage and gentle breeding are in the minority. When the sea breeze is dying away: when the Band-stand is robbed of its pretty attendants: when balls are over, and dinner parties are growing tiresome: when in fact Duckland becomes flat, and it is too far advanced in the season to safely sip cocktails at Smith's or drink Grieve and Hamilton at the Byculla Club, and play Badminton in its hospitable gardens: then your thoughts wander away in the direction of the Deccan hills. When and where shall we go? is the universal question of the Ducklander. Echo says, Where? and common-sense replies, Go to the highest hill, and the general verdict being in favour of the bold paradise of Mahableshwur, an exodus in that direction at once commences. There art gives way to nature: there the wild beauties of terrestrial irregularity pale the tinselled and gawdy varnishing by which the artist plumes in mimic shapeliness the dazzling artistic monuments of worldly elegance, and which after all are but borrowed from those pictures of grace which the master mind of the Creator arranged when he drew with his own divine hand the plan of the sub-lunary world, and when he made the universe goodly to behold and the heavenly bodies transcendently beautiful and pleasing for man to gaze at and contemplate. Yes, Mahableshwur, with its unhewn rocks, its green wildernesses, its boundless views, its points and nooks, its shady avenues, and its pretty cottages, is still a wild and curious place, not yet spoiled by contractors, or deprived of its rusticity by commercial speculations or gambling competition. It is one of the few spots in Western India which really reanimates the old Indian on account of its cool climate and its bold scenery. It has no very eventful history, it is true, and its fables are few, but its surrounding hills stand grandly up, clothed here and there in all the naked glory that we attribute to remote antiquity or covered at intervals with umbrageous foliage, so that you can take away with you in memory enough of wild nature's image, to give subject upon subject if you care to indulge in description.

It has been cool but the past three days have been very hot, and rain fell slightly last night and is still threatening. His Excellency the Governor is expected about the 16th instant, and then the usual festivities, tuft-hunting, parasitical, cringing, rapid and non-lasting friendships, and sudden enmities will I suppose commence. It is, however, a great mistake converting this pastoral place of rustication into a fashionable resort of frivolous conviviality. People dress far too well and keep up a ridiculous system of etiquette. Most of the visitors here have to drag through three seasons and want repose. The regular Mahableshwarees, however, manages under the plea of "proceeding on duty," to carve out the year into three good seasons, and so avoid all bad climate. In December he is emergently required at the Presidency, where he remains until about the end of March. Then business of the most pressing kind invites him to these altitudes for two months. When the monsoon mists hover over Saddle Back Mountain and dim the view from Bombay Point, the true Mahableshwaree scuttles off in his tonga to Poona, where cool air, general society, balls, regattas and races enable him to exist until it is again the season for enjoying dinners, balls, and garden parties at Government House, a hop at the Club, and good feeds at the tables of the merchant princes of Bombay. I am far from saying that the favoured few I have alluded to do not do their duty. I believe they very honestly do so, but they work under very favourable conditions, lead a jolly life, and are not exposed to the dangers and weariness of climate like their brethren in Goozerat, Sind, Deesa, and in such places.

The shooting this year round the hills is very poor indeed. A party which went down from Elphinstone Point a few days ago returned without seeing any thing to fire at, and are complaining of their want of success. The burning of the jungles is carried on more extensively this year than formerly, and should be stopped. The greatest injury is done to trees, and the loss thus caused is enormous. If firing the jungle were confined to spots which could be rendered useful for cultivation, then there might be some small excuse; but trees on hill sides have been consumed, and at places where the rack becomes useless. The great fire has been burning for some days along the Sattara road, and I am told that the smoke and ashes were blown as far as Sindola, the beautiful residence of Mr. Bosanquet, the Judge of Ahmednugger. The fire made its way up to the compound of Colonel Rice's bungalow, and, only that the wind changed suddenly at 12 o'clock on the 11th instant, the consequences would have been most disastrous. There is very great danger in these conflagrations. As the grass, trees, and leaves are very dry, and the Mahableshwar compounds are a succession of chota forests, it is quite within the bounds of possibility for this station to be utterly destroyed some day. Dr. Bell, the Superintendent, with a host of coolies, beat out the fire aided by the servants of adjacent houses; report says he worked most energetically and deserves credit for his exertions. Native travellers are very careless, and many of them mischievous. At the spots where they stop to cook their meals on the roadside, I have often noticed that the grass has been set on fire at the great risk of everything in the vicinity. The authorities ought to take action in this matter and severely punish the incendiaries. For the safety of this station I think a clear and wide ring ought to be cut all round the station so as to prevent fires reaching the compounds of bungalows, and owners should be made to cut the grass and sweep away dry leaves. I shall be met with the howl of "oh! the expense!" I know that carrying out my proposition means an outlay of a large sum of money. Still the work might be made reproductive, for the wood could be sold in the bazaar for kitchen purposes while the grass would also command a ready sale for feeding bullocks and horses. Some people may laugh and say that Mahableshwur has existed up to the present time without harm from fire; but, while this is so, let it be recollected that it is only of recent years that such profuse vegetation has existed here. In former days, from all I can hear of the past history of this place, the village people below the ghauts come up daily and cut down all the timber, brushwood, and grass on the hill, and upon its sides, the former for building purposes and the latter for firing. It was found that great cool was secured by encouraging vegetation, and that trees induced the mists at night, which so materially add to the cool temperature of the day, so cutting timber or brushwood was prohibited and Mahableshwur is now a huge forest. Of course the conditions are now altered and grass and trees now exist in untold profusion. The red earth attracts the sun and the ground in the day is like a furnace, for it is the air which makes the place feel cool: the consequence is that everything would burn like tinder upon the application of a Congreve match. Water is very scarce, and the Fire Engine Department, if any—and its existence I doubt, though there may be an engine or two without my knowing it—would be perfectly useless. Speaking upon the subject of water, Mahableshwar is very badly supplied, and a water famine is upon the cards. The wells are few and far between, and bheestics demand an enormous rate of pay for supplying bungalows. Many wells are almost dry. For years past the Superintendents of this station have sadly neglected this part of their duty: visitors consequently have to suffer. The places where water is stored are few and small, and not up to the requirements of the demand. Why should not some of the funds of the station be devoted to building tanks? During the monsoon the rain fall is very large, and there exists no reason why such should not be saved and stored for the dry season. The grand mistake at Mahableshwar has been making the medical man of the station its Superintendent. This officer has plenty to do, too much I believe, in his own department and in attending to his private practice, and can hardly be blamed for failure in affairs which relate to the good comfort and safety of the general public. I and others think that plurality of appointments here have an evil tendency. "Let the cobbler stick to his last" is an old proverb and one that practically applies to matters at this station. Giving magisterial powers to an official who may be called upon to stand by the sick bed of a patient one hour, and be requested the same hour to take the depositions of witnesses in an important murder, robbery, or other case, is obviously a mistake, and such double duty is not at all unlikely to cause mental anxiety of such an order as would prevent the distribution of a very simple dose of robbery and thus end in the frustration of public justice. The Government of India have found out that doctors cannot with credit to themselves or benefit to the public hold the double appointment of Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of a Prison, and henceforth I believe throughout India these appointments are to be separated. Our own Governor recently very wisely acted upon this principle with reference to the Tanna Jail, and Captain Smith, a very proper officer and long a candidate for employment, was appointed a few weeks ago in place of the station Surgeon, who is now only charged with his own peculiar duties. Why should not the same principle be immediately extended to this station? Dr. Bell, the present Superintendent, has been appointed to another sphere, and so there would be no breach of faith with him in the inauguration here of a new system. It appears to me that we sadly want men of stamp and position accustomed to command as Superintendents of our hill stations, and as we have lots of unemployed Colonels in this Presidency whose antecedents would justify their nomination, I think a suitable opportunity offers for the commencement of a new regime, now that the appointment alluded to has become vacant, for it would have been unjust to have cut short the doctor's career here without his consent. Before I close this letter I must bring to notice the conduct of some of the landlords of bungalows. They advertise their houses as in good condition, and frequently demand the rent in advance. Many of these places are not fit for habitation, and the roof lets in rain. Application to them is in vain, and tenants are put to great inconvenience, and often to expense, in doing those repairs which should justly fall upon the lessor of the bungalows. I recommend persons so deceived to publish the facts and the names of their landlords. I know of a case where a house has been let in a shameful state of repair. The landlord lives at Bombay and will answer no letter nor afford any redress. He has let his house, and it matters not to him if the unfortunate tenant is swept away in some midnight rainstorm. When a man takes a good rent it is more than implied that the house he lets is habitable. If it is not so the conduct of the landlord is fraudulent, and he deserves exposure. Every day brings in fresh arrivals, but at present the place is far from full. All small houses rated at from 350,400, to 500 rupees for the season have been taken, but a few large residences are still obtainable. The strawberries this year are peculiarly good and cheap, and are much in request, thirty-two dozen per rupee are procurable. Vegetables, however, command far too high a price, and I cannot say much for the beef or mutton. I was much pleased to see the reproduction, very favourable and complimentary mention of your article upon the Central Asian Railway scheme, in the great Thunderer, the London *Times*. Why do you not give a lecture upon the subject? Until I conversed with you, and you were good enough to show me the maps and plans of the scheme and of the various countries through which Mons. Lesseps proposed to take the proposed line I, like many, thought the project visionary. You have mastered the details and made yourself up so thoroughly upon the subject, that I really think you might leave the editorial chair for a night and stand up and lighten the darkness of Bombay upon this exceedingly interesting subject. If I were only what is vulgarly called a swell out here, I would offer to be your chairman. However, you will find lots to aspire to that office.

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines.....Rs. 1
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

In future, these advertisements will always be placed immediately below the New Advertisements in our front page.

A PRARATHNA SOMAJ has been opened at Kaira. Already twelve members have joined the Somaj.

AHMEDABAD SMALL CAUSES COURT.—The first vacation of this year of the Ahmedabad Small Causes Court commences from the 1st May next.

TORTURE.—Yesterday one Sowlia Ballajee, a cart driver, was fined by the Acting Third Magistrate five rupees, for cruelly torturing his bullocks.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS AT AHMEDABAD.—The usual Criminal Sessions at Ahmedabad commenced last week, under the presidency of Mr. Walker, Acting Sessions Judge of the district.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—A man named Shaik Bala Dada was yesterday fined by Mr. Patrick Ryan five rupees, for driving his buggy in a rash and negligent manner, and thereby injuring one Dowlutta Pandoo.

ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday a Hindoo named Soma Gunajee was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital suffering from a severe injury to his right beg caused by a large stone falling on him from off a cart at Coorla.

THE LIST OF JURORS.—The new list of Jurors which was published in the *Government Gazette* Extraordinary on Monday contains the names of 199 Special Jurors. Of these, 135 are Europeans, 34 Parsees, 19 Hindoos, 9 Mussulmen, and 2 Jews.

THE RECENT MURDER OF A BRAHMIN FEMALE AT AHMEDABAD.—It will be remembered that a few days ago a Hindoo Gorjee was arrested at Ahmedabad for the murder of a Brahmin female. The accused has been committed to the Sessions.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—An inquest was held on Tuesday at Foogla Tindal Street on the body of one Mahomed Ebrahim. The jury came to the conclusion that death was caused from burns which he had received by his clothes having accidentally caught fire.

ELSEWHERE we publish the second list of subscriptions in this Presidency for the Eastern India Famine Relief fund. Rs.40,000, we learn, have been remitted to Calcutta and Rs 15,000 to Allahabad. The total subscriptions up to the 14th instant amount to Rs. 70,731 5-10.

ASSAULT.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, two Mahomedans named Cassum Curreem and Cassum Megjee, were charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with assaulting a woman. They were adjudged guilty, and, being old offenders, were sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment each, and were also bound over to keep the peace.

ARREST OF A MOGUL RIOTER.—A Mogul named Ally Hoossein, against whom a warrant was issued a few days ago, at the instance of one Bejonjee Sorabjee, a liquor shop keeper, on a charge of rioting on Friday the 13th February last, was arrested on Tuesday last, and placed before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday. He was remanded to jail till Saturday next.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Acting Third Magistrate, two women were charged in four different cases, for stealing and having in their possession copper vessels, and failing to give a satisfactory account as to how they became possessed of the property. They were adjudged guilty and sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment each for each offence.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Band-stand this evening:—

Grand March	———	Gollnick.
Quadrille	Marion	Hurfurth.
Overture	Cenerentola	Rossini.
Waltz	Madame Angot	Lecocq.
Selection	Catherine Howard	Salvi.
Galop	Perichole	Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

OBSTRUCTING A SHERIFF'S OFFICER.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Patrick Ryan, Acting Third Magistrate, Mr. Malins, the Deputy Sheriff, appeared to prosecute three parties (a Jewess and two others) for obstructing a Sheriff's officer while in the execution of his duty. The magistrate postponed the hearing of the case until Saturday next. Mr. Ardashir B. Kapadia, barrister, instructed by Mr. Mirza Hoossein Khan, appeared for the defence.

POONA POST OFFICE.—Mr. J. MacFarlan, the officiating Post Master General of this Presidency, who recently arrived at Poona *en route* to Mahableshwur, has inspected the new Post Office building at that station, and expressed himself greatly pleased with all the arrangements. The old Post Office has now been made over to Mr. R. E. H. Light, the Superintendent of the Photo-Zincography Establishment, and is undergoing the necessary alteration to suit that establishment.

POONA AMENITIES.—The particulars of a melée on consecrated ground will shortly be heard in the Court of the Cantonment Magistrate at Poona. Our informant adds that a young Eurasian gentleman, verging on the years of discretion, laid a criminal information against Mr. Edward Critchell, the head master of the Pensioners' School, and Mr. Christopher George, a student of the Deccan Engineering College, for assault and battery, immediately after Divine Service, in the vicinity of St. Paul's, last Sunday evening.

BARBAROUS MURDER.—On Monday morning the Railway Magistrate's Court was crowded during the inquiry into a case of cruel murder which had lately been perpetrated near Kurkumba in the Mawal talooka. It seems that the two accused went to a Marwaree to borrow money for the marriage of one of them. Their story is that the Marwaree promised to give the money on condition that they should make over their crops to him, which they did. After the Marwaree got the crops into his hands, he refused to give the money, very probably because they already owed him their full value. Be that as it may, the two men, uncle and nephew, determined to be revenged on the Marwaree because he would not give them the money. They accordingly went to his house and beat him, and then, tying his legs and arms together, carried him on a bamboo pole to the top of a hill, where they put him down and asked him if he would give them the money. He refused, and said he would have them transported, for what they had done; so they kicked him over the precipice. The Patel of the village said in evidence that there were ten or twelve men concerned in the murder, and it is not improbable that these two men have made this confession in order to screen the rest. The case was committed to the Criminal Sessions, and it is to be hoped that further evidence will be forthcoming before the trial comes on. It is a most barbarous murder, and we trust that all those concerned in it may be brought to justice.—*Deccan Herald.*

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, the following cases were heard before Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury:—

THEFT BY A SOLDIER.

Edward Lester, a soldier, who had pleaded guilty to a charge of theft of two currency notes for Rs. 100 each, the property of Captain R. A. Crawford, of H. M. 16th Regiment, was placed at the bar to receive sentence. His Lordship sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for a year.

THEFT.

Rama Lingoo, who had pleaded guilty to a charge of theft, was sentenced to be imprisoned for a year.

STABBING A WIFE.

Ellappa Nursoo, a Camatee, was charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt, by means of a clasp-knife, to Poolee, a Camatee girl; and also with voluntarily causing simple hurt.

It appears that the prosecutrix, a girl about twelve years of age, is the wife of the prisoner, and lived with him in Camateepoora. One day in January last, he made to her a request, which she refused. She was thereafter removed from the house and placed under the care of the wife of prisoner's brother in another place. The same evening prisoner went to his wife, closed the door of the room in which she was, and placed a plank as a barrier against the door. He then commenced to strike her with a clasp knife. He stabbed her in her right shoulder and in the thigh. She cried out until three persons came to her assistance. One of them caught hold of the prisoner, while another snatched the knife from his hand. A policeman removed prosecutrix to the hospital, where she was detained a month and a half. A *sarree* was produced in Court with marks of blood upon it, as well as prisoner's waist-coat, which was stained with blood.

The jury found the prisoner guilty and he was sentenced to be imprisoned for two years.

A BAILIFF IN TROUBLE.

Mahomed Hoosein Sheik, a bailiff of the Small Causes Court, Boobun Shaboo, and Ameen Shaboo were charged, the first prisoner with wrongful restraint and fraudulently executing a decree of the Small Causes Court after it had been satisfied, and the second and third prisoners with abetment of the offence. Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Manisty, Fletcher, and Smith, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Leathes, Crawford, and Bowrey, appeared for the first prisoner; and Mr. Ferguson, instructed by Mr. Ardesir Framjee, for the second and third prisoners.

Mr. Farran briefly stated the facts of the case to the jury. The prosecution arose out of a suit in the Small Causes Court brought by a Marwaree named Rutna Hutta against the second prisoner and the prosecutor Jan Mahomed Rannoo to recover Rs. 142 on a promissory note for Rs. 100, which provided for interest being charged at 5 per cent. per month or 60 per cent. per annum. The second prisoner appeared at the hearing and admitted that the suit was justly brought against him. The prosecutor did not appear to defend the suit, as no summons had been served upon him. The plaintiff was unable to obtain payment of the decree he had obtained and a writ of *ca. sa.* was issued against both defendants. The first prisoner, the bailiff, was entrusted with the execution of the writ. On the 18th November last, the Marwaree plaintiff and the bailiff went with the writ to the second prisoner, who was arrested. He thereupon paid the money into the hands of the bailiff and satisfied the writ. What then took place between the first and the second prisoners the prosecution were not able to say, but some arrangement was evidently come to between them. Notwithstanding that the decree was satisfied on the 18th November, the bailiff went with the writ to the prosecutor on the 19th and arrested him. The prosecution arose out of that arrest. The bailiff refused to give the money to the Marwaree plaintiff on the former date; and he (plaintiff) did not accompany him on the latter, because the decree had been satisfied. The bailiff, on arresting the prosecutor, offered to compromise the claim for half the sum. Prosecutor took him to the shop of a friend, of whom he borrowed Rs. 75 and made it over to the bailiff, who then took him to the house of the third prisoner, a brother of the second, who refused to accept the compromise and told the bailiff to take the prosecutor to jail unless he paid the full amount. The prosecutor was unable to raise the full amount and was put into jail; and the bailiff made an endorsement on the writ, on the 19th November, to the effect that he arrested Jan Mahomed Rannoo and committed him to jail for non-satisfaction of the writ, concealing the fact that the decree had been satisfied the preceding day by the second prisoner. Jan Mahomed communicated with his friends, who raised the money for him and paid it into Court on his behalf under protest. He afterwards made a motion to the full Court and got his money refunded to him; and had since then commenced the prosecution.

Several witnesses were examined for the prosecution. The case was a very doubtful one; and his Lordship was of opinion, upon the evidence of the prosecutor himself and of Mr. Cooper, acting first judge of the Small Causes Court, that it ought not to have been sent up to the Sessions. The jury, at the Court's recommendation, returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoners were discharged.

SELLING AND BUYING A MINOR.

Shaik Bapoo Alibhoy and Mussoomjee, woman, were charged with selling a little girl named Bunnoo; and Kummoojee, woman, and Meer Abdoola Meer Gazee with buying her for the purpose of prostitution. It appears that a jemadar in the detective branch, in consequence of information received from some of the towns-men, went to a house in Bhendy Bazar to the house of Feizbux, woman, who informed him that the girl Bunnoo had been sold to the third and fourth prisoners by the first and second for Rs. 50. He thereupon went to the house occupied by the third prisoner, who at first denied all knowledge of the girl. The jemedar, from further information received by him, went to Callian, where he found the first, second, and fourth prisoners. The first and second prisoners are residents of Callian, and had come down to Bombay and sold the girl to the third and fourth prisoners. The latter two stated to the jemadar that they had merely received charge of the girl for the purpose of initiating her in the art of singing and dancing, and had not purchased her for an immoral purpose. The parties had got up two documents between them with the object of screening themselves from the consequences of their act in buying and selling the girl. They were to the effect that Rs. 50 had been lent by two of the parties at interest to the other two; the amount being in reality the money for the purchase of the girl.

The little girl, Bunnoo, when in the witness-box, made a very ingenious statement. She had been living at Callian with her sister, who used to maltreat and brand her with a red-hot ladle, and from whom, therefore, she ran away. She wandered about and was taken by a Mhar to the Mamlutdar of Callian, who declined to interfere; and the Mhar thereupon took her to the Tallatee (Collector). The latter officer took her under his protection and eventually made her over to the prisoner Mussoomjee, who lived in his neighbourhood. Mussoomjee afterwards brought her to Bombay and the day after their arrivel she sold her to the third prisoner. She was present at the negotiations for her sale and purchase, but did not hear the amount of the purchase money mentioned. She learnt subsequently that she had been sold for Rs. 50. She was not consulted, and had she been, she would have objected to the transaction.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty as to the first prisoner, who was a servant of the second, and a verdict of guilty against the other three. The three prisoners were thereupon sentenced to be imprisoned for a year each.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late Evening. N.B. Caution—"MARAVILLA" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "TAYLOR BROTHERS' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions vide *Standard*, *Morning Post*, *British Medical Journal*, &c., &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a regular sitting of the Court yesterday before Mr. Justice Pinhey, the following matters were heard:—

IN RE MOOLJEE THACKERSEY AND WALJEE INDERJEE.

Mr. Telang moved on behalf of the insolvents that they might obtain their discharge, as the opposition had been withdrawn.

His Lordship granted the application.

IN RE BHUGWANDAS GUNGARAM.

Mr. Telang moved on behalf of Pestonjee Cursetjee, an opposing creditor, to set aside, as against his client, the interim order granted to the insolvent. Mr. Telang moved on the affidavit of the opposing creditor. The affidavit stated that the insolvent had put him (Pestonjee Cursetjee) to unnecessary expense by setting up a frivolous and vexatious defence in a suit brought by him against the insolvent to recover certain monies due to him. The suit came on in March last, when the insolvent obtained a postponement of the hearing till the 31st of the month, and undertaking to pay the cost of the day, which, however, he had not yet done. On the 31st the insolvent didn't appear at all, and a decree was given against him with costs. Then on the next day the insolvent obtained an interim order without giving any notice to him (Pestonjee Cursetjee). The order therefore ought to be inoperative as against him. The insolvent had also land to the extent of 7,000 acres in Malwa, and also he had omitted to place in the hands of the Court his books and accounts. Besides this the insolvent had in 1870 applied for the benefit of the Act, and it was refused him. Mr. Telang said his Lordship would see that on the 31st of March the suit was called on, and the insolvent did not appear when judgment was passed against him, and next day he applied for an interim order, and did not state that judgment had been given against him. He (Mr. Telang's client) was therefore a judgment-creditor at that date, and that fact was not brought to the notice of the Court.

Mr. Tyabjee, for the insolvent, said that he should be able to dispose of his learned friend's objections in a very short time. The insolvent had filed an affidavit, in which he said that his first petition had been dismissed because he had compromised with his creditors, and did not appear in Court. As to the vexatious defence, his learned friend had wisely left the Court in the dark as to what that defence was.

His Lordship—I am also in the dark as to what is in your affidavit.

Mr. Tyabjee read the affidavit, which stated that in 1869 the insolvent filed a petition. Under the rules of the Court he ought to have filed a schedule within thirty days after that, but having effected a compromise with his creditors, further proceedings were not necessary. The affidavit also stated that the opposing creditor had not been served with a notice of the application for an interim order, because he was not a judgment-creditor. Moreover, the insolvent possessed no lands in private property, and had kept no accounts for the last two years owing to difficulties he had been in.

On this affidavit Mr. Tyabjee contended that the objection as to the fresh petition being filed failed, because the rule did not apply, and as to notice not being served, that also failed, because the opposing creditor was not an execution creditor at the time the schedule was filed, and not even at the time the application was made, because judgment was only passed on the 31st of March, and notice of this could not have been given to the insolvent on the 1st of April. As to the vexatious defence he (Mr. Tyabjee) had been counselled for the insolvent in the suit, and the defence simply was that the suit which was brought on a promissory note was debarred by the statutes of limitation. The next allegation was that of concealment of property. The opposing creditor could only know this from bearsay, and it was distinctly denied by the insolvent on affidavit.

His Lordship said that as the insolvent had not applied for leave to file a fresh petition, his former petition having been dismissed in 1870, he felt bound to order that the present petition and schedule be dismissed, but in doing so he would give effect to the prayer contained in the 5th paragraph of the affidavit, and given permission to file a fresh petition and schedule.

IN RE ALLADINBHOY HUBBIBHOY.

Mr. Jackson moved on behalf of the liquidator of the Eastern Financial Association, under section 26, for a notice to one Mahommed Damur, directing him to hold and retain possession of certain property in his hands, until the further order of the Court. He moved on the affidavit of the liquidator of the Eastern Financial Association, now in liquidation, to which Alladinbhoy Hubbibhoy was a contributory to the extent of Rs. 19,950. Alladinbhoy Hubbibhoy had previous to his being adjudicated an insolvent filed to Demaun, leaving a large quantity of property in Bombay, which had been held by his friends. Among this property were four shares in the Fort Press Company, which at that time stood in his name in the Company's books. They were subsequently transferred to the name of one Narotumdass Ezetram without the latter's consent. A year later they were transferred to the name of Mahomed Damur. In 1870 and 1871 Mahomed Damur sold the shares to four different persons (this was a *bona fide* transaction), and he now held the proceeds of these sales in trust for Alladinbhoy Hubbibhoy.

His Lordship ordered that under section 26 notice should issue to Mahomed Damur, directing him to hold and retain possession of, till the Court should make further order concerning the same, the proceeds of the sale of the four shares in the Fort Press Company; and he should also receive notice to appear and show cause why he should not pay over the same to the Eastern Financial Association.

In the course of the day the following insolvents obtained their discharges:—

Allana Salli Mahomed, liabilities Rs. 171; Bhicoo Shunker, Rs.1,619; Gungabai, wife of Rama Sawant, Rs.1,062; Hajee Esmail Seedeck, Rs.1,498; Shapoorji Nanabhoy Mistree, Rs.7,711; Soonder Govindrow Rs.238; Succaram Ramchunder, Rs. 9,110; Pandoo Ramjee and Ragoba Bayajee Rs. 2,335; Rahmeenund Jumaitram and Jamaitram Nurbheram, Rs 6,320.

NEW INVENTIONS.

THE under-mentioned Specifications of Inventions have been filed, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department:—Mr. James Peasnell Collins and Mr. Henry Charles Bevan Petman, Contractors of Allahabad and Cawnpore, North-Western Provinces of India, for burning bricks, tiles, and other wares.—Mr. R. D. Sanders, of Bombay, Deputy Locomotive Superintendent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, for signalling throughout railway trains and for giving an alarm in the event of an accidentally divided train by means of a vacuum in the pipes in connection with the apparatus, which vacuum is produced by means of a steam jet, or by an exhaustive pump, and for actuating or regulating a system of brakes and for operating the fastenings of the carriage doors, and also for working punkahs, and for exhausting the interior of the carriages for the purpose of assisting cooling appliances.—Mr. William Bull, Civil Engineer of Lucknow, for facilitating the sinking of wells through clay or any other hard stratum.—Mr. William Aitchison, Manager, Daloo Tea Gardens, Cachar, for withering tea leaf.—Mr. William Mort, of No. 155, Fenchurch Street, in the City of London, England, for improvements in cooling and freezing machines.—Mr. Seth Wyle Wilson, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States of America, for improvements in roller-journal boxes

THE OCCUPATION AND BURNING OF COOMASSIE.

(FROM THE TIMES SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

COOMASSIE, Feb. 5.

In my last letter I described the great bush battle of Amoaful (January 31) and the destruction of Becqua on the following day. I have now to relate events of a still more important character. Sir Garnet Wolseley is in peaceful occupation of Coomassie and the King is at a neighbouring village, an exile from his capital.

On Monday, February 2, the General marched from Amoaful. The main body was not attacked, but Russell's regiment, which was in advance, had a skirmish with the enemy. That night was spent at a village called Agimmamu, about 14 miles from Coomassie. It was strongly entrenched and garrisoned; the heavy baggage and stores and weakly men were left there, and four days' rations served out to the soldiers and carriers. The next day (February 3) the Ashantees gave much trouble on the road. Russell's regiments had to shoot its way through ambuscade after ambuscade; and in one place, where a hill faced a valley swamp—a position resembling that of Amoaful—the enemy mustered in considerable numbers and stood some time. Two companies of the Rifles supported Major Russell, and skirmished in good style through the bush. Lieutenant Saunders was to the front with his gun, throwing round shot and shell. Lieutenant Bell, R. E., also distinguished himself, taking his Engineer labourers right into the enemy's position, where he found that they had built a stockade. In the afternoon the troops arrived at the river Ordah (incorrectly named the Dah), where Sir G. Wolseley determined to encamp. The sappers at once went to work at a bridge under Major Home's supervision; it was nearly ready by dark, and completed before the dawn. The river is at present fordable, but in the rainy season this tributary of the Prah is a deep and swift-flowing stream.

About the middle of the day, just after an ambuscade skirmish, those in the front heard a loud, musical voice crying out "Mercy O! Mercy O!" and then saw two men running down the path towards them. One carried a white flag in his right hand and a large letter in his left; the other wore a golden plate upon his breast—the badge of a Royal messengar. They were detained while the letter was passed down the column to Sir Garnet. Just as they seated themselves by the roadside the Ashantees again opened fire in front, and the Envoys were evidently apprehensive for their heads. The letter requested that the General would stop a few days, to which the General replied he was going on to the Ordah, and that if the King wanted peace he must send as hostages the Queen-Mother and Prince Mensah, the heir to the throne. On arriving at the river Lord Gifford's scouts ascertained the existence of a large army in and around the village Ordahsu about a mile from the Ordah.

It is needless to say that all military precautions were taken against a night attack. When it became dark the camp and picket fires, extending right and left a considerable distance, presented the appearance of a large town by night, and the murmur of voices was like the roaring of the sea.

It is now the dry season, but soon after sunset the sky became overcast, a cold gust of wind poured through the camp, dashing up the dry leaves into the air, and thunder could be heard in the distance, prolonged and continuous round the horizon, with sharp, isolated, detonating cracks, precisely resembling an Ashantee fusilade. I thought a tornado was coming, but soon the thunder ceased, there was no longer any wind and down came a regular steady, English kind of rain, which lasted almost throughout the night. It was very uncomfortable, and the soldiers had no tents; but I heard some light-hearted officers say it was not much worse than the Autumn Manœuvres, and at all events it kept off the Ashantees, which was some consolation for those who, like myself, slept with Russell's regiment on the further side of the Ordah. When I awoke I found that Colonel Wood had arrived in the night, none the worse for the slug he received at Amoaful, though it has not yet been extracted. His regiment was reduced to one company, the others performing garrison duty at posts down the road. Fommanah was lately attacked and successfully defended by Colonel Colley, the chief of the transport.

Colonel Wood's company of Bonny men led the advance up the hill, and the firing speedily began. The order or march was in single column, the Rifle Brigade being interspersed with the native troops. After two hours' fighting Ordahsu was taken by the Rifles. But the flanks and rear were heavily attacked; the baggage-bearers and ammunition-carriers, covered by the 42d and by the men of the 23rd, were passed up to the village, a movement that was much admired. The Naval Brigade formed the rear guard. Soon after the arrival of Sir G. Wolseley at the village, the enemy coming between it and Coomassie, endeavoured to retake the position, and poured in a tremendous fire. The 42d, advancing under its own Colonel, M'Leod, who commanded in front all the day, dispersed the enemy. The Ashantees now attacked the village from the left, in which direction the King was seated beneath a silk and velvet canopy encircled by his nobles. This attack was still going on when Colonel M'Leod received orders to his regiment to Coomassie. The distance was about six miles, but the enemy, being out-generalled by this sudden advance, were not on the way in any numbers. At 5-30 p.m. on February 4, the gallant 42d Regiment entered this famous city, where scarcely a dozen Europeans had been before. Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Alison rode in on a fine white mule, with the officers of his Staff—Captain Russell, 12th Lancers, and Captain Robinson and Lieutenant Fitzgerald, Rifle Brigade; Colonel M'Leod and the officers of the 42d Regiment; Major Home, R.E.; Captain Buller, the head of the Intelligence Department; Lieutenant Lord Gifford, and Staff-Surgeon Turton. I had the honour of being the only civilian present on this interesting occasion.

At 6 o'clock Sir Garnet Wolseley came in, accompanied by Commodore Hewett, V.C., and the following Staff officers:—Colonel Greaves, Major Baker, Captain Brackenbury, Lieutenant Maurice, and Lieutenant the Hon. H. Wood. Since we sailed from Liverpool on board the Ambriz there have been several changes and losses in the Staff. Colonel Greaves has taken the place of Colonel McNeill, wounded near Elmina; Lieutenant Wood replaces the gallant and ill-fated Charteris; Captain M'Calmont, selected as Aide-de-Camp for his well-known dash, had the misfortune to be invalided at a very early date, and his substitute, Captain Lanyon, was also invalided at the Prah, where another Staff officer, Captain Huyshe, fell a victim to the climate. On this side of the Prah the casualties will be scarcely less than 300, killed and wounded. More than half of these are Europeans. Yesterday Lieutenant Eyre was killed. Lieutenant Wauchope, Aide-de-Camp to Colonel M'Leod, was wounded in the shoulder. Captain Moore and Lieutenant Grogan, 42d Regiment, were slightly wounded. A Marine and three natives were killed, and 30 Europeans, and 25 natives were wounded, some of them dangerously. It will be seen from these returns that the battle of Ordahsu was not so severe as the battle of Amoaful. The Ashantees were less numerous, and did not fire at such a close range. Nevertheless, it is generally acknowledged that they fought with dash and determination.

Our order of battle was in single column along the main road, skirmishing parties being thrown off right and left into the bush. At first I was with Russell's regiment, but went to the front shortly after the action commenced. I found the advance companies of the Rifle Brigade lying flat upon the ground, some facing to the right, others to the left, and firing slow and low. The air was filled with a sulphurous stench, and was thick with smoke, through which dark forms moved slowly. These were the officers, who walked backwards and forwards giving orders to their men. I saw poor Eyre lying by the path. His face, pillowed on a comrade's arm, already bore the ghastly impress of death. He was an Ambriz passenger, and as one of Colonel Wood's regiment, had been much in front, and in more than one dangerous skirmish. I sat down by the path under the best cover I could find, and watched with much amusement the behaviour of the Bonny men, who fired off their rifles with strange gesticulations and cries. On the other side of the path Dr. McRobin was attending to the wounded. Lieutenant Wauchope came up just after a Houssa, but would not be probed and bandaged before his humble companion in arms. "No," said he, "it is his turn first." As the doctor dressed Wauchope's wound I saw the slugs chipping off the twigs just above his head.

The Rifles gradually advanced, and finally took Gresshu. The last Ashantee to leave the village (a mere cluster of houses) was a lad about 14 years old, armed with a flint gun. In this village we heard more than once the unmistakable "ping" of a rifle bullet; and Russell's men declare that on the previous day they had seen some yellow men almost as white as the white men themselves fighting on the Ashantee side. These were probably Dutch Mulattoes from Elmina and Chamah.

I left Ordahsu with the main body of the 42nd. At intervals of a mile or so the foremost company came upon parties of Ashantees. Then we heard shorts and cheers "for old Scotland," and the playing of the bagpipes, as they drove the enemy before them. State chairs and canopies of chieftains were scattered by the wayside, mingled with dead bodies. When we passed Quarsi, the last village before Coomassie, every one became highly excited. We were quite close to the town, when there was a halt, which gave me time to get to the front. The treacherous white flag had again made its appearance, this time accompanied by three or four miserable slaves, who were offered as hostages if only the advance might be delayed. These, with the message contained in a letter, were sent on to the Major-General, but the Brigadier and Colonel M'Leod continued the march. Two of the hostages were made to walk first, and not wishing to be shot by their friends, cried out in a dismal and anxious voice, "*Shanti fo! Shanti fo!*" (Ashantee people), which showed that there were enemies in front.

The sergeant who marched at the head of the column fired at an armed Ashantee, whereupon the hostages cried "*Dabbi O!*" (No! oh!) to the men in the bush, signifying that they should not return the fire. At some cross roads a number of Ashantees met us. Some of them had guns, which they held with their butt-ends towards us. Those who seemed of the most importance had only large knives in their hands. None of them were perfectly unarmed. They greeted us, saying "*Thank you! thank you!*" which they suppose is our form of salutation. They earnestly begged that we should not enter the town, and promised to send out hostages. Down the road to the right was a very different group, composed of a dozen armed men, who looked at us with an expression of hatred and fear. The messengers of peace and procrastination called out to them repeatedly not to shoot. Sir Archibald consented to remain half an hour. His orders were to encamp near the water outside the town, and there wait the General's instructions; if there was any opposition he was to bombard the town. But just as we were passing through the filthy marsh of Coomassie, Captain Buller came up with orders to press on.

We ascended a broad street, or rather road, on rising ground, with a few detached houses on either side, and then, turning to the left, saw before us a spacious street. But first we had to pass a large tree, near which was an enclosure filled with thicket and grass. This was the execution place and in that enclosure the dead bodies of the sacrificed were thrown. The stench was abominable. I forgot to mention that near the town a dead man lay across the road with the head recently severed from the body. This was done to prevent the 42nd Regiment from entering the town.

A number of people came up to the soldiers, shook hands with them, and afterwards brought them water to drink. At the further end of the street was a dense black crowd, and above it floated an enormous red canopy, which, with the chief underneath it, soon disappeared round a corner. I did not see any women. The people near us seemed to be highly delighted at the spectacle of several hundred white men; but when all the troops had assembled, and Sir Garnet rode along the line, and the men gave three cheers, the Ashantees ran away in a scare, thinking it was the prelude to attack.

A number of people passed the troops carrying boxes and coffers; they were not interfered with. Others came into the town armed, and were received with warm congratulations, which clearly indicated where they had been spending the day. The King, it seems, did not return to Coomassie from the battle-field, but passed aside to Aminibu, where he has a country palace, and is accustomed to spend his *villegiatura*.

The numerous letters of General Wolseley to the King were translated and the answers indited by an educated Fantee prisoner, named Dawson. As soon as we entered the town I saw Mr. Dawson coming down the street, followed by a few Ashantees, who were evidently soliciting his good offices. After dark he brought a Royal messenger to the General, and I heard on good authority that Sir Garnet spoke to the following effect:—The King had broken his promises to the Governor, but he (the Governor) had kept his own promise—viz, that he would pay the King a visit to Coomassie. The Governor earnestly wished to be friends with the King, and to make a lasting peace between Great Britain and Ashantee; he invited the King to return to Coomassie; his palace had not been occupied; and there he might sign the treaty. The Governor would not demand the whole of the indemnity at once—he would be content with a part, and would take hostages as security for the remainder. Previously he had demanded the Queen-Mother and the Heir Apparent, but since he had shown his great power by defeating the King in two battles, he would be merciful and accept as hostages any persons of genuine rank. If the King refused to make peace, then the Governor would taken measures to show, throughout the length and breadth of Africa, how great was the power of Great Britain.

The King sent a bullock as at present. Sir Garnet remembered Theodore's cows, and declined taking any gifts until peace had been made. To-day the King has promised that he will come in.

Last night several fires broke out in the town, and many houses were destroyed. Some say it was done by the Fantee natives, others declare that the Ashantees did it themselves, though why they should commit arson is not so clear. A Fantee policeman was hanged in the night for plundering.

This morning I went out for a walk round the town. One street alone is occupied by our troops, and I found the others deserted. It was like a dead city. Presently I saw a strange and melancholy object. It was a man with one hand secured by a peace of iron to an enormous log which he had to drag with him. His legs were also manacled together. He was one of the Fantee prisoners, more than 50 of whom had been released the night before. He said that he had been imprisoned some way off, but had managed to creep so far, travelling all night at the pace of a snail, and suffering great pain. His legs were bleeding and covered with flies. My servant and I worked for some time to get him free, and I saw in the distance a Houssa soldier, whom I called, and who also joined in our efforts. At last three Fantees came up and untethered him by means of a knife and a stone with much dexterity. They had all been prisoners, being captured while peaceably trading at Fommanah. One of them could speak English, and acted as *valet-de-pied* to Coomassie, showing us the King's Palace, the burying-ground of the Royal family, the sacred slaughter-house, and other institutions of this amiable people. The King's Palace is like that of the Chief of Fommanah, but on a much larger scale, consisting of many courts, each a house in itself, surrounded by alcoves. But the front portion of the building is of stone and like the houses at Cape Coast. It was built by Fantee workmen. Upstairs were several rooms, each of which was a perfect Old Curiosity Shop. Books in all languages, Bohemian glass, clocks, silver plate, old furniture, pictures and engravings, numberless chests and coffers. With these were also many specimens of Moorish and Ashantee handicraft, sandals and saddles, leopard skin caps with yellow velvet and adorned outside with beaten gold, like that of Cushmere, magnificent canopies or State umbrellas, baskets or cradles of the kind in which Ashantee gentlemen are accustomed to be carried on the heads of slaves, with other tasteful and curious things, too numerous for me to describe or even catalogue.

Coomassie is a large town; its streets are wide; the houses have all alcove verandahs or porticoes in front, the private apartments being entered by a doorway leading into a court-yard. In large houses there are several court-yards, each separated from the other by a door, which is furnished with a padlock. But Coomassie is not prosperous. In its aspect may be traced the desolation of despotism. There are not many sheep and fowls; the people do not care to rear them, lest they should be seized by the King's men. Throughout the town are unsightly patches of waste land covered with high grass. Most of the roofs are badly thatched, as we discovered this afternoon when it rained as it only rains in the tropics.

It is evening, and the King has not arrived, or sent in hostages. Sir Garnet may, therefore, have to carry out his threats. There is a report that the troops move forward to-morrow. It may be to sack the Bantama, or sacred town, which no foreigner is allowed to enter, which is the mausoleum of dead kings, and also the Royal treasure-house, or it may be to destroy Aminibu, where the King might possibly be captured.

Some one discovered to-day a very curious document, being the journal of a Fantee prisoner at Coomassie during the last two weeks. He heard on Jan. 23 that Captain Glover had won a victory. On the 24th, an Ashantee prince was recalled from banishment. On the 25th was some Ashantee festival, and the King went to consult the ancient oracular idols—the spirits of his ancestors. "He passed me, sword in his right hand, looking very sadly, saluting very quietly." On the 27th the King went to Bantama to ask for help from the spirits of his ancestors. A great many soldiers went out to the camp. On the 29th he beat gong-gong and ordered out all his warriors. One of the Highlanders straggled from his company at the battle of Amoaful, and was surrounded and killed by the Ashantees. The head was brought into Amoaful; the head was taken to Coomassie. But the King refused to have it in the town. He was at first assured that his people had won the battle. But soon came the news of Amanquatia's death, and many corpses of chieftains were brought into the town. Then some one told the King privately that the English had won the day and were advancing. He went out to give battle in person, but left the field at an early hour of the day.

AGIMMAMU, Feb. 6.

This morning we were informed that the town was to be burnt and the King's Palace blown up, and the march homeward commenced. Last night Colonel M'Leod received orders to destroy Bantama, but the order was countermanded an hour afterwards. This Escurial of Coomassie, defiled by so many human sacrifices, has been spared. Certainly it is a tame kind of *finale*, and the work of destruction, if done at all, should have been done thoroughly. Sir Garnet has been outwitted—not for the first time—by the King. We are returning without indemnity or hostages; but at all events we are returning; and as Voltaire says in *Candide*, "*C'est deja beaucoup!*" Happily we have better securities for peace than golddust or prisoners would be in our two victories; and the courage of the Ashantees in defending their country has enabled Sir G. Wolseley to display his great abilities as a general in the field.

The Ashantees have been defeated in their own forest—a vast natural stronghold which has resisted for centuries the advance of conquering Moslem tribes. Coomassie has fallen, and the King is for ever dishonoured. The neighbouring tribes will lift up their heads against the nation supposed to be invincible. Mahomedan traders will carry the news to the borders of Sahara and Lake Tchad—to Kano, Kukawa, and Timbuctoo. The natives of the Gold Coast are not likely to chose the Ashantee side again; and it is not probable that the Ashantees will any more invade our protectorate. The men of Bonny and of Opobo and the Houssas will carry home tidings respecting our military power; and this expedition will save us many a palaver on other parts of the coast. The King of Dahomey, for instance, will be less arrogant in future.

We arrived here without opposition. Lieutenant the Hon H. Wood will carry despatches and a mail to Cape Coast Castle, travelling night and day, and will resume start for England in a special steamer. It is said that Sir Garnet has recommended Lord Gifford for the Victoria Cross, and that gallant young officer merits the distinction. No kind of service could be more dangerous than that of scouting in Ashantee. The troops will embark at Cape Coast in less than three weeks from this date. There have not been many cases of fever on this side of the Prah; but now is the dangerous time, when all the excitement is over.

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C. LAZARUS & Co., as Manufacturers, would invite particular attention to their large stocks of full-sized Billiard Tables, which, from the numerous testimonials received from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Persia, Ceylon, Batavia, Manilla, the Straits and Siam are now shown to be the only ones appreciated in the places named. One of the chief desiderata in a Billiard Table is to secure such an arrangement as will admit of a Ball being struck so as to attain the highest speed without its jumping. This, it need scarcely be said, depends entirely upon the arrangement of the cushions. C. L. & Co., mentioning this fact, would state that the subject has largely occupied their attention, and after repeated experiments and close consideration, they have discovered a principle in the manufacture of cushions which answers admirably the end desired. Since the manufacture of their cushions on this new principle, C. L. & Co. have received testimonials from some of the first clubs in India speaking to the merits of the same. To secure *truth with speed*, that is to say, the maximum of speed compatible with preventing the Ball jumping, is the object which C. L. & Co. have had in view, and which at length they have successfully attained. At the same time, the cushions, it should be stated, are quite as durable or even more durable under the new principle of making up than under the old. With a view to the maintenance of the high character of their workmanship, C. L. & Co. have secured, for this branch of their business especially, the services of a gentleman who for many years was foreman to the eminent makers, Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, whose experience is a guarantee of the highest possible excellence in the manufacture of Billiard Tables and of everything connected with that department of their business.

PRICES.

C. L. & Co. are alive to the necessity that exists in these altered times for reasonable prices. The supplying, however, of a good and reliable article is the first consideration with a respectable and old established Firm. Regard being had to this, and also to the fact that C. L. & Co. warrant every article that issues from their Manufactory, they can confidently state that their charges represent only a slender margin of profit over and above actual cost of production, and will bear favourable comparison with those of any European makers.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES AND BILLIARD CLUBS

THROUGHOUT INDIA, CHINA, BURMAH, CEYLON, AND THE STRAITS.

Consequent on the numerous applications that C. Lazarus & Co. have lately had from parties residing at a distance from Calcutta, to have their Billiard Tables re-cushioned on C. L. & Co.'s new principle, and as sending the cushions to Calcutta for that purpose is attended with great delay, thereby occasioning much inconvenience, C. L. & Co. have been induced to keep a stock of Cushions on their new principle always on hand, which can be fitted to any Table, the accurate length and width of the Slate Bed only being required.

Up-Country Messes and Clubs can, by thus securing a spare set of Cushions, ensure the constant use of the Table—a desideratum, C. L. and Co. are satisfied they will not be slow to appreciate, as the inconvenience hitherto felt by the Table being unavailable for play during such time as the old Cushions are under repair, has been admittedly very great.

B. B. B.

In accordance with their established practice of introducing Novelties to the Indian Public, C. LAZARUS & Co. have pleasure in announcing that they have made arrangements to supply the latest novelty in social and family amusement, by importing the popular B. B. B. Tables. The peculiarity of these is, that on the one table the three favourite games of BILLIARD, BAYUZ, and BAGATELLE may be played, thus affording a pleasing variety of amusements concentrated on a single board, at little more than the cost of one. Anticipating that the demand for these tables will be large, C. L. and Co. are prepared to supply them on very favourable terms, it being a principle of their business to furnish the best and most approved articles of every kind, at the lowest rates consistent with excellence of quality and a fair trading profit.

BILLIARD & POOL BALLS,

Billiard Cloths, Cues, Billiards and Pool Marking Boards, Tips, Chalks, and
EVERY REQUISITE FOR THE BILLIARD TABLE.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS RENOVATED.

Billiard Tables repaired and re-cushioned on their new principle, thereby making an old Table as good as new.

IMPORTANT TO BILLIARD PLAYERS,
THE PATENT CUE TIP FASTENER,
WITH FILE IMPROVEMENT.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" is for the purpose of giving a pressure to the Tip when being fastened on to the end of a Cue; and also serves the purposes of fixing level the top of the Cue, which it insures being done correctly.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" with File improvement, is in the shape of a cone, with slots cut in the side, a loose ring, and a File, which can be slipped in and out of the Fastener.

For Direction for using the above, with full instructions for Tipping a Cue, see inside of lid of box supplied with the Fastener.

Price, complete in Box, with File and Sand-paper, Rs. 6 each. Ditto, without Box or File improvement, Rs. 4-8 each.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, CALCUTTA.
Sole Agents in India, Wholesale and Retail.

THE CUE CEMENT (REGISTERED).

Re-tips in a minute. Unequalled for Adhesiveness, Tenacity, and Durability; unaffected by heat, cold, or damp.

essential to every Player at Billiards, or any other Game where accident or emergency requires the application of a reliable Cement; Tipping and effectually repairing Cues, Rests, Rest-heads, and Billiard Ware of every description; also for Mending Pipes, Walking Sticks, Gun Stocks, &c., &c., and for all Leather, Wood, Ivory, Stone, China, for Uniting Glass (being transparent) or other Material.

PRICE PER BOTTLE—Rs. 2.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS FOR INDIA.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

Were are a few special features in connection with this expensively-illustrated Catalogue, to which C. L. & Co. would ask their Constituents' attention:—

1.—The *newest* and *most elegant* designs only find a place in the volume. Many of these designs, it should be mentioned, represent an original result; that is to say, they have been elaborated with special reference to the household requirements of this country. In working to this end, reference has been had to the latest models of the first cabinet-manufactures of Europe. All that was recherche in style, or chaste in pattern, has been taken advantage of in the production of C. L. & Co.'s special designs for India. These designs, however, being combined with others which C. L. & Co.'s long experience has shown to be of the utmost importance. These it is scarcely necessary to data, yet it may be observed as a general principle in modifying: one design to suit Indian requirements, that substantiality should never be sacrificed to a too slender elegance, and this principle has been steadily kept in view. Indeed, in the manufacture of Cabinet Ware in India, this is a prime consideration, as climatic effects, not to speak of other agencies, have a most marked action in deteriorating such articles. It remains only to add, therefore, that, while all that is graceful, tasteful, and elegant in design freely appropriated from the sources indicated in the production of C. L. & Co.'s designs, regard has been had, at the same time, to the requirements of strength and substantiality, a judicious blending of both, in fact, has been aimed at, and, as C. L. & Co. humbly believe, has been most successfully accomplished.

2.—C. L. & Co. have had each article of their stock photographed, The diagrams have been engraved at considerable expense in England from these photographs, and represent, therefore, each article with artistic fidelity.

C. LAZARUS & Co. would urge the necessity of parties refraining from purchasing in Europe articles of Furniture said to be made expressly for India. It would be out of place here to dilate upon the defects which too commonly are apparent in Furniture imported from Europe, but it may be observed that such articles are always slender in proportion, and while put together, with very few exceptions, in an unsubstantial manner, the wood, materials, &c., that enter into the construction are not calculated to resist the various effects of climate or extremes of heat and moisture. For an illustration of this point C. L. & Co. would refer to their recently issued Illustrated Catalogue. In this volume will be found a set of original designs, on which, while the best models of European modern style have been had recourse to, various important details of construction and of elaboration, suggested both by long experience and a study of the subject, are conspicuous as specialties essentia. for India.

THE RINDERPEST IN BOMBAY.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZER,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

BOOTS BY PARCELS POST FROM LONDON.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL
Sends his First-Class Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen
POST FREE
for One Shilling per pair, in addition to his Catalogue Prices.

LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 18s. 6d.; Enamelled on Glove Kid beautifully made, 21s. and 23s.; Soft House Boots, Satinette or Mock Kid, 8s. 6d.; Morocco, or Grey Linen Slippers, 3s. 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, 24s.; Porpoise Hide Boots—very soft and strong—Elastic or Balmoral, 26s.; Brown or Enamelled Riding Boots, 30s.

For size send a worn boot or paper pattern of sole of foot. Illustrated Catalogues sent Post free.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance. Post Office Orders payable at Chief Office. Cheques crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
191, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

NOTICES.

BADMINTON.

All Requisites for this Game, in strong Cases complete, Rs. 30.
SPARE BATS AND SHUTTLECOCKS.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & CO.,
BOMBAY.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.
Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

THE NEW PATENT
ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER.
Sole Wholesale and Retail Agents for India and the East,
C. LAZARUS & Co.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to draw the attention of Clubs, Messes, and the Public in general to this wonderful and very ingenious adaptation of the great principle of ELECTRICITY,
as applied to the noble recreation of BILLIARDS.

One of the greatest inconveniences attendant on this scientific game, and the one most felt by players, is the interruption to play by having continually to run to the wall marking-board to mark the score, and the liability to mistakes in so marking. By this new invention mistakes are impossible, and annoyances and inconveniences are done away with, and the interest in the game is doubled. *Every player can now mark his score without leaving the table, and from the cushion he is standing near.*

The apparatus itself is so simple in construction that an amateur can put it together in half an hour without the assistance of an electrician.

The battery will

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 15TH APRIL.

EXCHANGE on London remains almost the same, but towards the close of the day's business, the tendency was in favor of sellers.

Government Securities remain unaltered.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 11⅛d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 11⅛d.
Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 11⅛d.
Documents, 6 months' sight	1s. 11 11/16d.
Documents, 3 do.	1s. 11 7/16d.
Credit Bills, 6 do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Credit, 3 do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Credit 3 do. francs	247 to 247½
On Calcutta	60 days' sight. 98⅛
Do. demand	99⅛ to 100
On Madras 30 days' sight	99¼
Do. demand	par
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight.	217. to 2 8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	107 to ½
Four & half per cent.	103½
Four per cent.	102½ to ½
Four and half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	103½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	97
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture, Rs. 117) per Bond	111

Rate of discount at New Bank of Bombay—	
Loans on Government Paper on demand	11 per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months'	11 ,,
Do. on Merchandize	13 ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months'	12 ,,
Bank Bills	11 ,,
Mercantile Paper	14 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-11
Carolas	,, 220
Mexican Dollars	,, 222
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 214½
Bar Silver	,, 106½
Gold Lea	,, 16-13
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	,, 16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	,, 16-14

FREIGHT REPORT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Less doing by Steam. No Sailing tonnage obtainable; orders have been given in a ballast ship near at hand at £3-5 for Liverpool.

London	Cotton	No ship; by Steamer £3 to £3 5s.
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships	£3 5s. 0d.
	Myrabollams	£2 0s. 0d.
	Coir Bdls	£0 15s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	5/ 12s. 6d.
	Coffee	
Overland Steamers—		
London		£3 0s. 0d.
Venice		£3 0s. 0d.
Trieste		£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool		£3 0s. 0d.
Havre Cotton		£3 2s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 15s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d.
	Cotton	£2 15s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 10 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

STRONG demand for Colaba Land and Bank of Bombay 1st and 2nd Issues at better rates. Spinning shares closed steady.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value with	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
12,000	1,000	all	7½ pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	735
10,000	500	225	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. issue	425
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,140
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	275
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,000	250	125	9 p.ct.	National Bank of India	115
16,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	490

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co	1,370
5,000	150	all	Nil.	Freze Land & Pier Co. Ld.	107
750	2,000	2,000	80 p.c.	Mazagon Land	900
6,000	1,000	all	15 p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	370

* Rs. 100 per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 8 0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	226
.....	£20	19 17 6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13 10 0	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1.125
.....	£10	19 2 6	do.	Do. New Shares	

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,85	10 p.c	Abar Cotton Press Co	1,400
200	2 000	1,100	100 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	875
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	150
150	12,000	11,000	0 p.c.	Apollo Press Co	3,800
200	2,5	all	..	Bezar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,535
200	2,00	all	200 p.c.	Bombay Press Co	600
200	500	all	50 p.c	Do New	170
250	1,000	1,000	100 p.c	Broach Cotton Co	550
100	1,500	..	...	Carwar Company	700
500	1,500	all	40 "	Colaba Press Co	2,500
350	9,000	all	250 p.c	East India Press Co	2,200
100	9,500	all	300 p.c	Fort Press Co	4,000 xd
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.c	Framji Cowasji Press Co	10 nl
200	1,000	all	70 p.c	French Press Co	200
250	5,000	1,46	75 p.c	Imperial Press Co	400
200	400	35	60 p.c	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	585
600	2,000	5 000	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
120	2,500	750	125 p.c	Prince of Wales Press	1,500
2 0	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co	1,050
4 0	85	750	135 p.c	Scinde Press Co	495
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,025
750	1,500	1,25	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000
150	350	all	80 p.c	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	850
450	1,000	all	80 p.c	Volkart (United Press Co.	960

* Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	100	Alexandra Spinning	1,500
500	2,500	all	175 p.c	Allianee Spinning	2,815
800	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	1,900
900	1,000	all	70 p.c	Bombay United	1,315
1,500	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	200
2,500	4,000	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,790
750	1,000	all	200 p.c	Great Eastern	2,600
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,870
500	1,000	1,000	...	Khandesh Spinning	1,000
350	1,000	585	...	Madras U. Spioning	650
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.c	Manockji Petit's	1,320
800	1,000	411	100 p.c	Morarjee Spinning	1,410
800	2,500	a l	3 0*	Oriental	3.800 x
600	2,500	400	100 p.	Royal	2,525
800	1,000	1,000	200 p.	Sonderdas Spinning	1,425
2500	1,000	250	10 p.c	Do. Do. 1/4 share	350

* Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation			
.....	90	19½	...	Bank of China	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

THE Market for Gray Goods has become firm, and prices of some descriptions are a shade higher. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

500 pieces Grey Shirtings (fine)	45 in. 39 yds.	7 lbs. at	Rs. 4 8 0
500 ,, ,, ,,	45 ,, 39 ,,	8 ,, at ,,	5 3 0
1,500 ,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,,	8½ ,, at ,,	5 8 0
500 ,, ,, ,, (fine)	40 ,, 39 ,,	6½ ,, at ,,	4 8 0
250 ,, ,, ,, (,,)	40 ,, 39 ,,	7½ ,, at ,,	5 7 0

COTTON, &c.

Reuter's Message of Tuesday evening reports a steady market at Liverpool, with Surats quiet but steady, and quotes an advance of 1/16d. per lb. in Broach and Orleans. Sales of the day amount to about 15,000 bales, of which 3,000 are on account of Speculation and for exports, and of which 4,000 are Surats. Imports t Liverpool are given at 18,000 bales, and the day's receipts at U. S. ports at 9,000. Fair Dholleral stand at 5¾d. per lb, Oomrawtee at 5 3/4d, Broach at 6¼d., Hegunghaut at 6¼d, and Orleans at 8 5/16d. Piece Goods are firmer, but prices are quite the... The produce markets are generally in the same p... but the feeling for M. P. Ceylon Coffee is ste... the price of Bar silver we notice a fall of 1/1...

The cotton market here has been fir... show advance of Rs. 2 per candy, of ... large business has taken place. Th... closing rates :—

New Oomrawuttee	,, 183
,, Akote	,, 185-87
,, Broach M G	,, 191 94
,, Hinganghaut	,, 2-5-7
,, Dholleras	,, 174-79
,, Vingoria	,, 172-73
,, Sawginned	,, 164-65

The following purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

100 candies	New Akole F. P. B.	at Rs.	185½-86	
125 ,,	,, Khandesh	at ,,	167	
50 ,,	,, ,,	at ,,	161½	
50 ,,	,, Ameas	at ,,	172-72½	
75 ,,	,, Bhownuggur	at ,,	175-76	
100 ,,	,, ,,	at ,,	174	
50 ,,	,, ,,	at ,,	175-76½	
25 ,,	,, ,,	at ,,	175-77	
25 ,,	,, ,,	at ,,	175	
50 ,,	,, ,,	at ,,	172	
1 00 ,,	,, ,,	at ,,	177-78	
10 ,,	,, ,,	at ,,	178	
50 ,,	,, Porebunder	at ,,	165	
50 ,,	,, Borees	at ,,	160-66	
300 ,,	,, ,,	at ,,	165-65	
50 ,,	,, Broach	at ,,	191-92	
100 ,,	,, ,,	at ,,	196	
500 ,,	,, ,,	at ,,	190-92½	
500 ,,	,, Kerklee	at ,,	181	
25 ,,	,, Verawul	at ,,	160	
100 ,,	,, Sawginned	at ,,	185	

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
15	H. M. S. May Frere	Gutterie	Muscat.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.
10 Himalaya (s) ..... James ..... Moulmein, April 2.
Rumbee (s) ..... Smith ..... Rangoon, April 3.
City of Bombay .... Robert Adair. London, October 13.
Joinville .... Seismeurin .... Bombay, March 10.
11 Java (s) ..... Stewart ..... Rangoon.
Kate Gregory ..... Hansen ..... Moulmein, March 20.

DEPARTURES.

April.
10 Stevmers Khedive, Cashmere, and Bindoo. Ships Candahar and Ambrose.
11 Steamer Oriental.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April
12 El Dorado (s) ..... Calcutta.
13 Fattie Salem ..... Mauritius.
Khedive (s) ..... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

April
12 Oxfordshire (s) ..... Calcutta.
13 El Dorado (s) ..... London.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS—APRIL 14.

Francis, Colonel, 28th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Kolapore.
Maitland, Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department on leave, from Poona.

APRIL 15.

Harger, Major, Bengal Brigade Major, on leave, from Jullunder.

DEPARTURES—APRIL 13.

Thornhill, Captain, 6th Brigade R. A., on leave, to Mahableshwur.

APRIL 14.

Hanson, Lieutenant Colonel, 9th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Ahmedabad.

APRIL 15.

Dalrymple, Captain, 8th Regiment N. I., to join, to Belgaum.
Cox, Colonel, Madras Infantry, to join, to Kamptee.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Apr. 20	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 17	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 24	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	May. 2	4-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	Apr. 29	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 20	5-30 P.M.	6 30 P.M.
Zanzibar	May 11	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday during the fair season, and on Friday during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be used.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4	9	0

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

7 P.M.

Monday	April	Friday	May
,,	,,	,,	June
,,	May	,,	,,
,,	,,	,,	July
,,	June		

5½ P.M.

Friday	May	Monday	June
,,	June	,,	July

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, "to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter not exceeding one ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

CHINA MAILS.

China and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follow :—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Tuesday	April 21	Monday	June 1
Monday	May 4	,,	,, 29
,,	,, 18	,,	July 13
,,	June 1	,,	,, 20
,,	,, 15		

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday	May 2	Saturday	June 27
,,	,, 30	,,	July 25

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mauritius and Reunion Mails via Aden will be despatched with the Homeward Overland Mails leaving Bombay on the following dates :—

Regular dates.		*Supplemental dates.*	
Monday	April 23	Monday	April 20
,,	May 11	,,	May 18
Friday	June 5	,,	June 12
,,	July 3	Friday	July 10

It is not certain that the Supplemental Mails will catch the Steamer to Mauritius and Reunion, but they may.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

7 P. M. | 5 P.M

Monday	May	Friday	June
,,	,,	,,	July

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

To Kurrachee.

Friday	April 17	Wednesday	Aug. 19
,,	May 1	,,	Sept. 2
,,	,, 15	,,	,, 16
Wednesday	June 10	Friday	Oct. 16
,,	,, 20	,,	,, 30
,,	July 8	,,	Nov. 13
,,	,, 22	,,	,, 27
,,	Aug. 5	,,	Dec. 11
		,,	,, 25

To Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

Friday	April	Wednesday	Aug. 12
,,	,, 24	,,	,, 26
,,	May 8	,,	Sept. 9
Wednesday	,, 22	Friday	,, 25
,,	June 8	,,	Oct. 9
,,	,, 22	,,	,, 23
,,	July 1	,,	Nov. 6
,,	,, 15	,,	,, 20
,,	,, 29	,,	Dec. 4
		,,	,, 18

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

LETTERS—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, the Deccan, Southern Mahratta Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor, at 12 and for Scinde, Kaitywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 7-30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra post fee, up til 6-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding 4 tolah 4 annas, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1, via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half Yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	4

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12
Postage to England, Rs. 6 8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs 10 0
Per Copy	,, 0 4

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for Cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 ·
Each succeeding line	,, 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement for less than ONE RUPEE, and payment must in all cases be made in CASH.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

NOW READY.

"THE BOMBAY RIOTS OF 1874,"

PRICE ONE RUPEE EIGHT ANNAS,

Being a simple but full Narrative of the Riots, with the Opinions of the Indian Press thereon, and all the Evidence given at the Examinations of the Rioters in the Police Courts.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BLACK—April 12th, at Orme's Road, Kilpauk, the wife of Andrew Black, of a daughter.

CONDON—April 13th, at Fort St. George, Madras, the wife of Dr. E. Hunt Condon, 21st Fusiliers, of a son.

GILCHRIST—April 10th, at the Great Eastern Hotel, Calcutta, the wife of A. Gilchrist, Esq., of Kuddunnaur, Pokour, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SEAMAN—CRAWFORD—April 8th, at the Fatuennel Church, Black Town, by the Rev. W. Hope, James Fowler Seaman, Engineering Assistant, Carnatic Railway Company (Limited) to Alice Isabella Crawford.

DEATH.

MACALPINE—April 4th, at Jennoosh Tea Garden, Chittagong, Mary Helen, infant daughter of R. Macalpine, aged 6 months and 20 days.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1874.

AMONG the innumerable host of documents published by the Government of India every year it is a rare treat to find one so readable and of such general and enduring interest as Colonel Pelly's *"Report on the Tribes, &c., around the "Shores of the Persian Gulf."* As a rule, official reports become obsolete before they are a year old; but Colonel Pelly's paper has this remarkable merit, that, though it was written eleven years ago and has only been published this month by the Calcutta Foreign Office, it is still full of fresh matter and has not been superseded in any way by the results of recent researches. Colonel Pelly is, as is well known, an indefatigable traveller and a shrewd and careful observer; and, while he was Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, he made a complete personal inspection of all the territories along the coasts of the Gulf, from Cape Mussendom to Bussora and from Bunder Abbas to Mohammerah. The fruits of his survey are embodied in this report; and, so far as the trade of the Gulf is concerned, Colonel Pelly is able to illustrate its prospects by the help of an experience greater probably than any other European to this day possesses of the markets and highways of commerce in Central Asia. Fifteen years ago Colonel Pelly made what was then, and is still, for an Englishman, a very adventurous journey across Asiatic Turkey and Persia, and down through Afghanistan into India; and in the following passage he describes the competition then existing between English and Russian goods in much the same terms in which Mr. Shaw and others have lately described a similar competition in Eastern Turkistan :—"When I "was at Herat in 1860-61 I found piece-"goods from the Teheran and Candahar "lines, bearing their respective English "and Russian marts, competing on the same "counter in the Herat bazaar, and their "respective qualities severely criticized by "traders. They seemed, on the whole, to prefer the Teheran goods, but these, to prefer cheaper. Again, I found Russian brick "tea meeting tea from [illegible] and other quarters, and "commanding the highest price as the best in "the market. The retailers told me, Kurrachee driving a hard bargain with "their ground," but it had disrepute because some from Kurrachee containing being used by the troops been carefully dried and the barrack boys in the original covers for exportation to Candahar. "I was struck," adds Colonel Pelly, "all along the route of North Persia with the "unvarying presence of the Russian lumber-"some tea urn (Samovar) brought from the great "fairs beyond the Caspian; would it not be "possible to bring into competition with it a "lighter, handier article?" Here we have the same story repeated which we have so often heard of late years, of the steady and unwearied progress of Russian trade up to the very frontier of British India. One naturally asks, what has the English Government done since 1860-61 to further the interests of its own subjects in this commercial contest? And the answer must be, "Absolutely nothing." If we exclude, for a moment, the routes from the Persian Gulf, which Colonel Pelly admits can never supply the greatest consumers of Persia—who "are to "be found within an obtuse-angled triangle, "of which a line drawn from Tabreez on "the west to Meshed on the east forms the base, "and lines from Meshed and Tabreez respectively the two other sides"—there are only the following routes by which these consumers can get their wants supplied :—

"1st. *Vid* Turkish Armenia from Trebizond to Tabreez.

"2nd. *Vid* the Russian Caucasian provinces from Poti to Tabreez.

"3rd. From the line of the Volga across the Caspian to Resht or Asterabad.

"4th. From Kurrachee *via* the Candahar line to Furrah, and thence either through Herat to Meshed, or through Ghayn to the Nishapoor portion of the Teheran road."

These are all the roads Colonel Pelly mentions, but we do not know why, except that he is led astray by his ancient partiality for Scinde, he omits all mention of what might be made the most important road of all in our day as it was in the earliest ages, that from Peshawur to Cabul and Herat. It is surely beyond a doubt that Indian tea, silk, and shawls, and English piece-goods from Calcutta,—or, when the Rajpootana line is finished, from Bombay,—could be carried into Central Asia more easily and cheaply by this route than by any other. But look at the state of the various routes now as compared with what it was in 1860-61. The Turks began to make a new road some years ago from Trebizond through Armenia to the Persian frontier; but of course they never finished it; and latterly the caravan trade has to a great extent forsaken this route, because the Russians have completed their Transcaucasian railway from Poti as far as Tiflis, whence there is a frequented route of travel to Tabreez. Nor have the Russians been content only to improve this line. They have incessantly worked at extending their railways as far eastwards as the Volga, and, when Baron Reuter has made his railway from Resht into the interior of Persia, there will be direct communication by rail and steamboat between St. Petersburg and Teheran. Both from the Caspian and the Black Sea, therefore, Russia is steadily sapping her way up to the Persian capital; and her advance up the Oxus towards the eastern frontier of Persia is too recent to require that we should now call particular attention to it. The English, on the other hand, have shown greater indolence even than the Turks in improving their approaches to Central Asia; for these remain in precisely the same condition now which they were in fifteen years ago. It is true that during that period a great deal has been done towards completing the network of railways in British India, so that it may be said the time [illegible] Russia has not been wholly wasted [illegible] down probably five miles of [illegible] development of internal commu[illegible] be laid down in British Ind[illegible] same time not overlooked t[illegible] ing means to ensure the enlarg[illegible] reign commerce. Nowhere else [illegible] fact, has the decay of the spirit [illegible] and mercantile adventure which [illegible] greatness of England been so manif[illegible] all the dealings of our Government a[illegible] ers with the people of Central Asia [illegible] the date of the war in Afghanistan up t[illegible] at of the Russian occupation of Khiva.

But, turning from this debatable ground, we find that even in the Persian Gulf, in which England enjoys unquestioned superiority, that comparatively little has been done to secure the trade of it[illegible] the immense area for the "supply of which [illegible] the Gulf is the continuous "Ocean line." All the plain country between the mountains and the sea on either side of the Gulf must depend for supplies of foreign goods on ships coming from India, for there is hardly any direct commerce yet with Europe round the southern and western coast of Arabia; and, besides, there is all Asiatic Turkey to be fed with Indian goods from Bussorah, while from Grane, which has been proposed as the terminus of the Euphrates Valley Railway, the products of the East might find their way by the oldest caravan route on record to Syria and the coasts of the Mediterranean. The account which Colonel Pelly gives of the circumstances attending the revival of the trade of Koweit is so admirable not merely for its interest as a narrative, but also for its political foresight, that we make no apology for quoting it in full :—

Perhaps no conjuncture of circumstances could have seemed less favourable to the creation of a thriving commercial settlement than the arrival of a band of Arab pirates on a barren shore with brackish water and back-grounded by a series of Bedouins; yet what is the fact? Here is a clean, active town, with a broad and open main bazar and numerous solid stone dwelling-houses stretching along this strand, and containing some 20,000 inhabitants, attracting Arab and Persian merchants from all quarters by the equity of its rule and by the freedom of its trade. It imports from Malabar and Bombay some two lakhs of rupees value, principally in longcloths, rice, coffee, planks, and spices; it exports some 800 horses at an average value of rupees 300 each, rupees 2,40,000 worth in wool, worth in miscellanies, or say perhaps rupees 40 000 lakhs of rupees worth of dates, and approximately nearly four half lakhs imports. Of exports against two and a direct from Koweit, the rupees some 600 are shipped The horse-dealers of the remaining 200 from Bussrah. the Shemma, Anizee, Koweit have their agents among tribes, collecting and other Nejd and miscellaneous all the pedigrees of accurate detailed information as to ing on. These agents, horses and as to all the foals com- the Bombay season in July and August, bring down their purchased horses overland to Koweit, preferring this tedious route, with its cost of protection by the way, to running the gauntlet of the River Custom Houses, bad climate of Bussrah, and other inconveniences.

The sailors of Koweit are highly reputed, and there may be some 4,000 of them afloat; but Koweit sends to Muscat for boat builders, as they are esteemed superior workmen. Among a long row of native craft of all sizes I observed no small boats made at Coshira. Koweit sends about 30 boats annually to Bombay, each boat on an average of 100 tons containing 2,000 baskets of dates, worth, say, 1,000 French rials; hence the date export of 30,000 rials, or 60,000 rupees. The dates are received or shipped from the Shat-el-Arab. Horse forage comes in part down the Boobian creek from Bundar Zobeir. Mutton, which is good, and milk, butter, &c., they receive from the Bedouins, who flock to the town and are pitched in tents or huts all along the outside of its walls; these Bedonins are not allowed to enter the town, but they sell at the gate, where the Chief daily sits and looks on. Koweit may boast of some 6,000 fighting men within its walls, but the policy has been to keep the peace internally and with all its neighbours; it pays no tribute to Ameer Fysul, but maintains friendly relations with him; it receives no tribute, customs, or revenue from any one, save small offerings at the gate, or from merchants, amounting perhaps to 20,000 rials per annum, and a complimentary present of dates from Bussreh in token of suzerainty and from the supposed protection of the mouths of the Busreh River. The Government is patriarchal, the Sheik managing the Political and the Kazee the Judicial Departments. The Sheik himself would submit to the Kazee's decision; punishment is rarely inflicted; indeed, there seems little Government interference anywhere; and little need for any. When [illegible] er was nearly 120 years old, remarked the Sheik [illegible] he called